The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

To the Business Men of the United States.

Every industrial and commercial interest of our country is languishing. Neither prudence, industry, or experience any longer receive their legitimate rewards. While the sources of individual and national prosperity have been drying up, and the value of all kinds of property shrinking in a corresponding proportion, the burdens of taxation, through peculation and wasteful expenditure, have been steadily increasing. Unnecessary and improvident public buildings have been undertaken; our public lands, as well as our national credit, have been squandered upon railway jobbers; offices and public trusts have become articles of commerce in which Cabinet Ministers have participated and which the Executive protects.

These facts are notorious and alarming, and are the natural and inevitable results of conspicuous administrative incapacity at Washington, and of official corruption throughout the land.

A change in the character of the men and the policy of the Federal Administration is an imperative public necessity. To tolerate the follies and the crimes of the Republican officials by deliberately prolonging their power, is to make ourselves parties to their guilt.

In obedience to the dictates of a great national necessity, the Democratic party has nominated for the Presidency one whose name is identified by memorable triumphs with all those measures of administrative reform for the want of which the country is now in distress. His long public career has been a continued illustration of economy in the public expenditure, a jealous care of the national credit, a courage ever ready to defy the giant of corruption in his strongholds, the widest experience in public affairs, and an unequaled command of the resources of statesmanship. His signal success in purifying the Government of New York City; his able and successful war upon the Canal Ring of this State and its confederates; his reduction of our State taxes about one-half in less than two years, and his own unsullied personal character, satisfy us that he is pre-eminently the man for our Chief Magistrate in the present crisis of the country; and we, therefore, recommend to your cordial and zealous support at the approaching election, the Electoral ticket representing SAMUEL J. TILDEN AND THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1, 1876.

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For further particulars see catalogue.

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POLITICAL.

Increased Confidence of the New York Republicans.

New Anti-Tilden Movements Among Merchants and Business-Men.

How the Tilden Managers Were Scared by a Practical Joke.

Important Speech of Secretary Morrill Saturday Afternoon.

Indorsement of Murry Nelson by the Solid Men of Chicago.

The Prospect in Indiana Encouraging—Likewise in Louisiana.

What the Business-Interests Demand—The Card from New York Bankers and Merchants.

The Congressional Vote on Prohibiting the Payment of the Rebel War-Debt.

The True Inwardness of Lew Steward's Nomination for Governor.

George S. Bowen Requested by the Greenbackers to Abandon the Congressional Race.

He Declines to Do Anything of the Kind, and Vouches for Lew Steward's Honesty.

NEW YORK.

TILDEN'S HEALTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Your special in Friday's issue from Washington relative to Tilden's shattered health is not in the least exaggerated, to my positive knowledge. I have seen him every week for the last two or three years. Of late I have seen him almost daily. His pallid appearance when I saw him last at his headquarters in Liberty street was really startling. He has never been strong, and for a year or two past has suffered terribly with hemorrhoids, vulgarly called piles. Mr. Tilden has always drank, but of late he has frequently drank to excess. I think this is the result of his inability to drink much, however, as very little liquor quickly influences him disadvantageously.

HEWITT.

In the estimate made by Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, he puts Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin among the doubtful States, and then adds:

But from the tone of the letters received at headquarters, the prospects are that the Democrats will fare better than the Republicans in most of the so-called doubtful States.

It is in this way that Mr. Hewitt makes up his estimate of 200 votes in the Electoral College for Tilden. Among the Northern States which he claims positively are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Oregon. Among the Republicans here there are no two States considered more doubtful than New Jersey and New York.

THE PANICKY CONDITION

at the Democratic headquarters here, as indicated by Tilden's letter on Southern war claims, grows worse and worse every day. That letter was admittedly written to counteract a very strong and serious impression to his disadvantage, which the cry of Southern war-claims had aroused. His principal organ here, the *Sun*, editorially admits that this cry was doing Tilden great injury in New York State, but claims that his letter counteracted this bad impression. But it is well known that the feeling on this subject has grown daily.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The *Tribune*, on Wednesday last, printed a fac-simile of one of the Missouri scrip-notes guaranteeing the payment of Southern war-claims, provided the Government of the United States should eventually assume the debt. It has been reprinted in circular form by hundreds of thousands, and these circulars are in the hands of nearly every farmer in the State. The whole machinery of the Republican State Committee and the County Committees throughout the State has been employed to put this circular in the hands of farmers, and all reports agree that it has been a splendid campaign document.

FURTHER INDICATIONS.

The panicky condition of Mr. Tilden's mind was further indicated on Nov. 2 by the publication of a proclamation directing the District Attorneys of the State to take steps to prosecute all persons offering or accepting bribes at election. This was partly done to frighten Republicans, and partly to conceal the fact that immense sums of money have been distributed by Mr. Tilden's party throughout the State for use on election day.

A JOKE.

Still later, Mr. Hewitt has issued a proclamation warning the country that a fictitious confession by Tweed is to be published simultaneously all around the country on the day before, or on election day, when it is too late to counteract its effect. This proclamation grew out of a practical joke, started by a gentleman on Friday night, who told, with a very great air of seriousness, to one of the attaches of Tilden's headquarters that it was understood that Mr. Tweed had been taken off the Franklin at sea, placed on board the United States tug Nina, and brought, under care of Col. Jacob Sharp, of the Custom-House, and George Bliss, United States District Attorney, to Ludlow Street Jail, where he had been writing his confession to a man named A. M. Soteldo, formerly a reporter on the *Sun*, and one of Tweed's supposed confederates. The story was told in such a serious manner, and with such details of names, etc., that Tilden's man didn't comprehend that it was simply a joke, and reported accordingly.

ALL ABOUT THOSE POOLS.

As many people are inclined to think the betting men here next to infallible, it may be well to give an illustration of the way pools are manufactured in the interest of Tilden. Hearing that the sporting men were offering large sums on Democratic majorities in this State, a number of gentlemen put together $10,000, and sent the amount to Morrissey's. The only bet they could get was $11,000 to their $10,000 that Hayes would not carry New York by 15,000 majority. Then the truthful Tilden reporter sent word all over the country that a pool had been sold $11,000 against $10,000 that Tilden would carry New York by 15,000 majority, and that is one way the pools are made to be so flattering to the Democracy. Anything for "reform."

THE CITY OF TROY,

with its large manufacturing interests, has joined New York, Poughkeepsie, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, in a card from the heavy business men. Over 300 representative bankers, merchants, and manufacturers have signed an address expressing fear that Tilden's election would shake the public credit and embarrass all business operations, if not destroy them. The address has had an immediate effect on the large working class of the city. Numbers of Democratic workmen, who know their employers would not take such action without reason, have resolved to vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

ERASTUS CORNING,

of Albany, the principal owner of the great iron and steel works in Troy, and as strong a Democrat as he is anti-Tilden, has advised his employes to vote the same way.

BINGHAMTON.

The Republicans held a meeting at Binghamton the other day, and, after one or two speeches, a Democratic rabble, led by the Chief of the Fire Department, made such a disturbance that the gathering was broken up, the police professing to be powerless. The result is that Broome County will give 500 additional Republican majority, the outrage having turned many Democrats. The Republicans at Binghamton think they can afford to be disturbed at that rate.

THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

At the head of its political news column to-morrow the *Times* will contain this summary of the situation:

Information from the most trustworthy sources, including our own specials, and dispatches to the Republican National Committee as late as 8 o'clock this evening, indicate that all doubt about the election of Hayes and Wheeler has been removed by the extraordinary manifestations of public interest during the last ten days, especially in this city, has a great change taken place, evinced by votes in public places, notably at the New York Stock Exchange, where, ten days ago, there was a majority for Tilden, while, on Friday, the vote stood 393 for Hayes to 204 for Tilden. Many similar changes are noted, caused by the general uprising of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and other business men, produced in a great measure by the general conviction that the election of Tilden throws the imposition upon the country of a great burden of debt and taxation to pay War claims. The fact that Mr. Tilden's frantic call upon the Southern Democrats to save his election by agreeing not to press the War Claims has been responded to

BY ONLY FIVE OUT OF FOURTEEN

Southern States appealed to, and not by Missouri, which has already issued over $2,000,000 of "Claim greenbacks," purporting to be valid claims against the United States, has added to the growing distrust. A most unfavorable impression has also been produced by the issue by the Democratic National Committee of an address warning the country against an expected statement which the Committee say is already printed by William M. Tweed implicating Mr. Tilden in his plundering of New York City. As a result of these late and universally prevalent manifestations of the tendency of the people, no confidence of a Democratic victory is shown by any one except Mr. Tilden himself and the gamblers in the pool-rooms, who have been

EMPLOYED TO MAKE FICTITIOUS BETS

to be telegraphed for effect in the country. As a summary of the present indications, it may be stated that the projected Democratic frauds in this city will be prevented, and the majority kept down to 35,000 or 40,000, which will be more than overcome by the interior vote; that, with New York State, Hayes and Wheeler are

SURE OF 195 VOTES,

or ten more than enough, without counting nine other States, in each of which an active contest is going on with a belief of success by the Republicans. If these States—South Carolina 7, North Carolina 10, Nevada 3, New Jersey 9, Indiana 15, Louisiana 8, Connecticut 6, Oregon 3, and Florida 4, casting 65 votes—should also vote for Hayes, he will receive 260 votes, or 75 more than enough. The best judges place Hayes' vote at certainly not less than 233, with New York, or 198 without New York. The most thoroughly informed Republicans have no doubt of the general result.

ANOTHER VIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The following special from New York to *Forney's Sunday Chronicle* is from a source entitling it to great credit:

Secretaries Chandler and McCormick, the two hard-working men of the Committee, are in almost hourly receipt of news from all parts of the country, and to-day stated to your correspondent that the improvement of the last week in Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, New Jersey, the Carolinas, Florida, and Louisiana, with the wonderful reaction now going on in this State, renders the election of Hayes and Wheeler sure beyond a doubt. Some parts of Pennsylvania—the Lehigh and other mining districts—report signs of disaffection, owing to a suspension of labor and distress among working people generally, but whatever this may amount to it may more than offset in other parts of the State, especially in Philadelphia. New York, however, absorbs all other points, and I doubt whether there ever was such a political campaign as is now going on in this State. Tammany in its palmiest days was

NEVER SO MUCH EXERCISED

or its working machinery in better order, and its leaders, commencing with Tilden, have realized in the last few days that if the State is to be saved it must be done by the most herculean efforts in this city, and that, unless the majority can be swelled up to over 80,000, they are lost. On the other hand, the action that has taken place among the Republicans, and the activity they are manifesting, is spreading alarm, and will break up more than one little arrangement by which it was calculated to vote "early and often." There has been

MORE ACTIVE WORK

done in this city during the last week than for a month before. Gen. Dix's nomination for Mayor was a master stroke, and, I predict, will be as disastrous to Tilden as was the nomination of Silas Wright for Governor, in 1844, to Clay. Gen. Dix's canvass will be worth over 10,000 Republican votes in this city, and will have a magnetic effect all over the State.

EX CATHEDRA.

One noticeable feature of the canvass in this city and Brooklyn is the active part taken by the Catholic Church. With scarcely an exception, all of the parochial societies of this Church are turned into political clubs for the election of Tilden, and even Cardinal McCloskey has gone out of his way to counsel with leaders, like Morrissey and Kelly. All this is stirring up Republicans to the danger of the hour, and will have the effect of polling a very large vote.

THE LAST DESPERATE EFFORT

of the Democrats to carry this city by fraud was made to-day, and has unquestionably failed. An important conference of city police and United States authorities is now going on at 1 o'clock of Monday, but, though not concluded, it is known that the Police Commissioners will not recede from the position they have taken in ordering the police to aid the United States officials in the prevention of frauds on the ballot-boxes.

THE ORDER.

Their order was issued Oct. 19, and was as follows:

It is an offense against the laws of the United States to obstruct or interfere with Supervisors of Elections or United States Deputy-Marshals in the performance of any duty, or to refuse proper aid or assistance when required by them. They are about to verify the lists of persons who have registered, and have the right to verify them by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places assigned by the registered persons as their residences, and to call upon you for proper aid and assistance.

THESE INSTRUCTIONS

gave considerable alarm to the Democratic authorities, and the result has been two conferences between Mayor Wickham and the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Whitney, on the one side, and the Police Commissioners on the other, and subsequently between the aforesaid persons and John J. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections, United States District-Attorney Bliss, and Marshal Fiske. On Saturday morning the Major, accompanied by Corporation Counsel Whitney, visited Police headquarters and summoned the four members of the Police Commission to meet them in President Smith's room. Mayor Wickham declared that, in appointing the Police Board, he had insisted upon having

AN ABSOLUTELY NON-PARTISAN BOARD,

and he called upon Messrs. Wheeler and Erhardt, the two Republican Commissioners, to state what they meant by declaring that the police of the city were to be under the orders of the United States Marshals and Supervisors of Election, and that they were to obey the orders of these officials in arresting and conveying to the station-house all persons detected in illegal voting. Messrs. Wheeler and Erhardt called the attention of the Mayor to the fact that the laws of the United States authorized the United States Marshals stationed at the election polls to arrest upon warrants any persons guilty of illegal registration, and that it was made

THE DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN,

and particularly of any citizen in an official character, such as the police have, to aid in enforcing the law against those fraudulently registered.

MR. WHITNEY CAME TO THE RESCUE

of the Mayor, and insisted that it was the right of each and every person thus pointed out by the United States Marshals to swear his vote into the ballot-box; that it was to be counted for whatever candidate it was cast; and that it should be counted, notwithstanding the investigation should establish subsequently that it was fraudulent. This construction of the law was

INSTANTLY REPUDIATED.

not only by Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Erhardt, but by Mr. Nichols and President Smith, of the Commission, and the conference resulted in nothing. Later in the day Mr. Wickham telegraphed the Police Commissioners to remain at the headquarters until he could see them, but, finally, further conference was postponed until evening.

AT THE CONFERENCE

Mr. Whitney read a long opinion, holding to the construction of the law that the fraudulent vote should be deposited, no matter what became of the fraudulent vote. Commissioner Davenport pointed out that the opinion was based upon the law of 1870, whereas he was proceeding to act as Supervisor of Elections under the amended act of 1871.

THIS HUSHED MR. WHITNEY.

It was understood, however, that the Police Board were divided equally, the two Republicans refusing to assent to any rescinding of the order or to its modification in any way. It was reported to Davenport that John Kelly had ordered the Sheriff to swear in a large force of special deputies with orders to arrest the United States Marshals. Mr. Davenport telegraphed to Washington and got orders to call out 5,000 Marshals, if necessary.

BOGUS CALLS.

Despite the persistent boasts of Tilden men, their confidence has evidently been shaken during the last week. Their desperation is shown by an abortive effort to get up a respectable call of business-men as a counter-movement to that inviting Evarts' speech. The latter was signed by such as President Jones, of the Chemical Bank, and many others who, like him, subscribed liberally weeks ago to Democratic funds, but have since taken alarm from the evidences of commercial disaster likely to be precipitated by Tilden's election. Among the 200 signers of the Democratic call there were scarcely any prominent business houses, though hundreds of Democratic houses peremptorily refused their signatures. Forty-nine signatures are unknown to the city directory; fifteen giving one address are porters, clerks, or boys in Claflin & Company's store, which firm is notably Republican. It is understood that the Democratic National Committee has sent this bogus call to the West, to be published as an advertisement in leading papers of that section.

THE SAME FRAUDULENT BRAGGING

appears in the gambling rooms, where sham pools are now selling nightly, largely in favor of Tilden, without the least apparent reason for such change since a week ago.

INTENSITY OF THE EXCITEMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The excitement over the approaching election is intense, and this evening the lobbies of the hotels were crowded with persons eagerly discussing the result in this State, which many believe will decide the contest. Betting is very heavy, and the pool-room quotations favor Tilden. Republicans claim that these do not represent the real state of the pools, and outside wagers are nearly even on the State ticket, Republicans giving odds on the general result. The canvass in this city, owing to the fact that the Democratic ticket is almost certain of being elected, is claimed as calculated not to bring out a full vote, and this the Republicans urge as favorable to them.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

SECRETARY MORRILL TALKS PLAINLY TO NEW YORK BUSINESS-MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke in Wall street this afternoon to not less than 5,000 bankers, brokers, and business-men generally. The scene was such an one, said an old broker, as had not been witnessed in Wall street since the day Fort Sumter was fired upon. It was certainly an earnest and keen-witted assembly, which showed its appreciation of the many points made by frequent bursts of applause. When the prolonged cheering that greeted him would permit, Mr. Morrill said:

Sixteen years ago last March, when the party came into power, in whose interests you are here assembled to-day, you had no nationality. The Government of your country was broken asunder. Seven of its States were in open rebellion. They had organized an independent Government within your jurisdiction and limits, and were maintaining it. The credit of your country was below par. In other words, I exaggerate nothing when I say to you that among the great nations of Europe this nation of ours had neither nationality nor credit. What do you say of it to-day? All the potentates of the earth have sent their messengers here with their gifts this Centennial year. They have laid them at our feet, and they do us honor. Its nationality is assured. It ranks as

A FIRST-CLASS POWER

among the nations of the earth, and, as to its credit, it is second to no other nation in Europe or elsewhere. The aggregate expenditures of the United States Government since 1779, when it was inaugurated on this spot, have been a little less than $15,000,000,000. This sum covers the entire expenditure. You, gentlemen, and I, and all of us, have spent within the last sixteen years $11,000,000,000 of that. There is no answer for such extravagant and enormous expenditure as that, unless we have something to show for it. Well, we have a nationality redeemed, regenerated, assured, and reconstructed, so that now it is put in harmony with the Declaration of Independence. That nationality means equal rights; that nationality and its flag, its symbol, means a shield and protection to all men, high and low. More than that, you have established a national credit, at the mention of which

THE COFFERS OF THE OLD WORLD

fly open on their hinges to take the lowest grade of your bonds. It cost something to do it, I know; but, if there is a man here who thinks the expenditure could have been better employed, he had better ask me how we spent that money from the time when our armies crossed the Potomac and entered the Rebel territory down to the close of the conflict of arms. If anybody is curious and skeptical, or desires to criticise the manner in which that money was expended, the next thing he had better do is to dig up the bones of the dead patriots who perished in Southern fields. A Solid South to-day is the hope of the Democracy, the hope of the Lost Cause, and what is the significance of it? Let any thinking man answer me. [A voice: "Another rebellion."] Yes,

IT IS INCIPIENT REBELLION.

It is incipient insurrection. It tends to disorder to-day throughout the entire South. It disturbs public tranquility, and demands that the President of the United States shall send the army to preserve the public peace. Let me tell you, my friends, that a Solid South is a Trojan horse in American politics. Its significance is precisely what it was before the War—Rebellion. The American people have learned something, and the larger portion of them are not Bourbons. It so happens that without public credit there is no such thing as public life. Public credit is the life-blood of the nation. There is no nationality without it. There can be no public credit without nationality. Therefore these two things are the greatest political factors in public life to-day. They are not partisan. They belong to every patriot in the land, whether Democrat or Republican, for they are the great fundamental principles of our Constitution.

Something has been said, some question has been raised, in the City of New York, as to the comparative credit of the Government in 1861 and 1875-'6. It is alleged that the credit of the Government in 1861 was very nearly what it was in 1876. That I may be accurate I will read from an able speech,—an extremely able speech, and one so specious that on its face it looks as though it were sound. Speaking of the credit of the Government, which he [Mr. Belmont] said had been assailed in 1865, he says: "Yet, in 1860, under a Democratic Administration, the Government placed its 5 per cent bonds with ten years to run at 30-100 of 1 per cent above par." That is the proportion. Now, bear in mind that the Government of the United States in 1860, as bad as I have represented it to be at that time, was able to place a loan of 5 per cent bonds at 6 or 6½ per cent. I do not question the entire integrity of the honorable gentleman who made that speech. I do not believe he intended to misrepresent, but I will show him

HOW VERY MUCH MISTAKEN

he was. In June, 1860, Congress authorized a loan of $21,000,000, payable in ten years. In September the Secretary of the Treasury offered $10,000,000 of that loan to the public, and it was paid off at an average rate of 1-10 of 1 per cent above par. Mark you, ten millions of that $21,000,000 were paid for in that way. The bidders put up collaterals. Seven millions of that loan were taken up by bidders. The balance of it was not taken up, but they allowed the collaterals to be forfeited. From September down to the time they were taken up in November an election had taken place in this country. They backed out from that loan. They forfeited the $3,000,000. They forfeited the collaterals, and you will see that the credit of the country was not exactly perfect. But what became of the balance of the loan? The Government was in debt, the finances were run behind, the Government could not pay its debts, it could not pay its current liabilities. They were anxious to have the whole of it loaned, and why didn't they? Simply because they could not. They never got an opportunity to loan the balance of it. The balance of it was never put upon the market, and from that time down to the time that the Democrats went out of power it was an impossibility to put it upon the market, either in this country or abroad. So much, therefore, for the first statement of the gentleman to whom I refer. He is inaccurate. He does not tell you that a portion of that loan was taken at that, and that a portion of it was declared to be taken at a forfeiture of 1 per cent, and that the balance of it was found to be

IMPOSSIBLE TO PUT UPON THE MARKET,

such was the condition of our credit at that time. The next proposition of the gentleman is, that in February, 1861, the Government authorized a loan of $25,000,000, payable in twenty years, and that is not yet due. He tells you that $8,000,000 of that loan was put upon the market—I mean to be accurate in this—at prices ranging from 91¼ to 96, so that he says the Government was able to borrow at 6½ per cent. Well, my friends, that fact turns out to be that the Government discounted that $8,000,000 at 9½ per cent. Mark you, the loan was $25,000,000, and what became of the balance? We are speaking of the credit of the Government. It had the capacity to borrow money, and here was the exigency. They wanted $25,000,000. They borrowed $8,000,000 at 9½ per cent discount. That is what they say. They then forced the balance on the market, and along in the fore part of the next year the whole of that $25,000,000 was on the market, and is now a portion of the debt of the Government, payable in 1881. Well, the Government realized for that 89 1-10 per cent and that is all. The pertinency of what I am saying is this: That Attorney-General Taft, in some remarks he made in the City of New York, said, in a general way, that the borrowing power of the Government in 1851 was 12 per cent. You will see what it loaned in 1861 went at 89 1-10 per cent, so that you will perceive that so far as a comparison of the credit is concerned there is

A MOST REMARKABLE DISPARITY

between the two. In 1861 it was 89 1-10 per cent, and the same securities are selling at 106 per cent in gold to-day. [Cheers.] As you will have seen, these very bonds which were put upon the market at 89 1-10 in gold were, on the 2d of this month of November, worth in the market 106 and some cents in gold, showing the difference between the creditor of 1861 and that of 1876 of 17 per cent in gold. [Applause.] I advise my honorable friend, when he undertakes to talk finance and to make comparisons in the credit of the Government between now and then, that he examine the whole record that bespeaks so proudly and candidly as to cover the whole case. When he speaks of putting out a loan he should tell you the result of that loan; and when he talks to you about a difference in credit, he should know accurately its standing.

Now, my friends, in this brief and desultory way I have called your attention to one of the great, leading, fundamental questions which lie at the bottom of the great issue now pending before the American people. Every man who has an interest in the public credit can see

ON WHICH SIDE SAFETY LIES.

On one side if you adopt the policy that is definite, clear, concise, and certain, the end will be reached, and the consummation may be expected. On the other hand, all is uncertainty, hesitation, and doubt. Therefore, on this great fundamental question, solid men, financial men of Wall street, of New York, and elsewhere, and laboring men who would have wages measured by an honest standard, make no mistake for whom you vote on Tuesday next. [Applause.]

SPEAKING OF THE SOUTHERN QUESTION,

Secretary Morrill said:

The great trouble was the right of the colored man to be a citizen. The South does not believe the negro has the right to vote, and they are not to be allowed the right if it can be prevented. If the Government fails to protect them in those rights, the South will soon deprive them of it. So strong was the opposition in the South that it became necessary to pass an Enforcement act, under which this right was maintained. An attempt was made to repeal that act, last winter; and, if the Solid South gets into power, that act will be wiped out from the statutes of the United States. Those who enjoy their own liberties should see to it that by their ballots they intend that every man in the United States shall also enjoy the same rights of life, liberty, and citizenship, which have been given to them by the laws of the country. If his hearers desired national prosperity, national safety, the resumption of specie-payments, and protection of all classes, they should vote for Hayes and Wheeler. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Morrill for his address, and then three cheers were given with a will. The bands played the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the crowds dispersed.

MURRY NELSON.

A STRONG INDORSEMENT.

The publication of the following has been requested:

We, the undersigned merchants and business men of the Second Senatorial District, believing that our interests as taxpayers demand the election of the most competent business men, do unite in recommending the election of Murry Nelson for Senator to our next General Assembly.

Field, Leiter & Co.,	S. D. Kimbark,
M. D. Wells & Co.,	Keith Bros.,
C. H. Fargo & Co.,	H. N. May,
C. M. Henderson & Co.,	C. R. Corbin, of Ingraham, Corbin & May,
Chas. P. Kellogg & Co.,	
Simon, Meyer, Strauss & Co.,	L. C. Merrick,
	S. G. Spaulding,
Hart Bros.,	H. W. Dudley,
Keith & Gale,	O. W. Barrett,
W. Selz & Co.,	Kellogg & Barrett,
M. A. Farwell,	Joseph A. Kohn,
Eddy, Harvey & Carter,	Miller Bros. & Keep,
McAuley, Dyke & Co.,	Wheeler, Chapman & Co.,
Grey, Clark & Co.,	Hibbard, Spencer & Co.,
S. J. Surdam & Co.,	F. D. Gray,
Van Schaack, Stephenson & Reid,	Phelps, Dodge & Palmer,
	Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.,
Markley, Alling & Co.,	
H. K. Elkins,	George P. Gore & Co.,
E. J. Wheeler,	Thomas Lord,
Franklin, MacVeagh & Co.,	D. B. Fisk & Co.,
Samuel Bliss & Co.,	Richards, Shaw, Fitch & Winslow,
David S. Stettauer, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.,	
	Doggett, Bassett & Hills,
Charles Tobey,	B. Fowler,
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,	Joseph Jones & Sons,
George M. How & Co.,	J. Kelley,
A. Morse,	G. W. Adams,
C. M. Culbertson,	M. C. Baker,
Lyman Blair,	W. M. Wells,
Cooley, Dwight & Gillette,	L. H. Smith,
	S. W. Allerton,
Chas. Counselman & Co.,	C. W. Taylor,
Sidney L. Underwood,	Robert Carmichael,
Robert Warren,	John W. Ramsey,
A. B. Hitchcock,	I. Livingston,
W. T. Baker & Co.,	G. P. Comstock & Co.,
Henry C. Ranney,	F. B. Sherwood,
R. M. Mitchell,	J. T. Sunderland,
S. H. Larminie,	G. P. Adams,
George Bundee,	J. H. Norton,
Harmon Spruance,	J. B. Reeme & Co.,
Henry P. Darlington,	L. B. Mitchell,
H. Botsford,	J. R. Bensley,
S. H. Butler,	Underwood & Co.,
H C. Nutt,	J. B. Lyon,
Harold Sprague,	Charles A. Mann,
S. D. Foss & Co.,	B. F. Murphey,
J. C. Williams,	J. Buckingham,
T. Whitney,	John E. Cowles,
Peck & Noyes,	Joseph H. Brown Iron & Steel Company,
Charles B. Pope,	
A. P. Callahan,	Kingsland & Co.,
D. L. Shorey,	C. T. Trego,
Robert Law,	

FOR STATE SENATOR, SECOND DISTRICT, MURRY NELSON.

We, the undersigned, bankers of Chicago, unite with the merchants and business-men in their commendation of Mr. Murry Nelson to the voters of the Second Senatorial District to be voted for next Tuesday for the office of State Senator, and we earnestly urge his active support.

John De Koven,	(Merchants' Natl.)
N. Ludington,	(Fifth Natl.),
George Sturges,	(Northwestern Natl.)
C. Follansbee,	(C. Follansbee & Son)
Wm. F. Endicott,	(Central Natl.)
S. A. Kean,	(Preston, Kean & Co.)
H. F. Eames,	(Commercial Natl.)
J. Irving Pearce,	(Third Natl.)
Geo. Schneider,	(Natl. Bank of Ills.)
L. J. Gage,	(First Natl.)
Chas. Henrotin,	(Merchts. Savings, Loan & Trust Co.)
P. C. Maynard,	(Natl. Bank of Commerce.)

INDIANA.

THE WAY THINGS LOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this city closed the campaign last night with a grand torchlight procession and rally in point of enthusiasm it exceeded anything of the kind during the campaign. Every man in line aided to make the pyrotechnical display one of unsurpassed brilliancy, while the air was rent with cheers and songs. The streets for three miles were crowded with excited spectators, who bore witness to the grandness of the demonstration by responsive cheers and rally-cries for Hayes and Wheeler.

GOOD JUDGES

believe that this county will go Republican by 2,000 majority, a gain of nearly 400 over the October election. It is further confidently believed that other strong Republican counties will do as well or even better in proportion to their vote. But for the presence of the Independent vote the State could confidently be counted on for Hayes and Wheeler. This element may again hold the balance of power. At all events, the Democracy's only hope of carrying the State is based upon this belief. The Republicans are hopeful in the extreme. They have done some telling work since the 10th of October, and on Tuesday they will go into the contest as confidently as before.

LOUISIANA

THE LATEST.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—In the event of a peaceable election this State may be relied upon to cast its vote for Hayes and Wheeler by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority and a gain of at least two Republican Congressmen. Great opposition is made by the Democrats to the erasure from the registration rolls of nearly 10,000 fraudulent registration in this city.

ILLINOIS.

WILL COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 4.—The campaign in this county will be pushed vigorously until the last moment, and meetings held in several different towns on the eve of election day, although all further discussion will be of little avail, except as it intensifies the interest and insures a full vote by rousing laggard Republicans to the necessity of individual action. Probably every voter in the county, with rare exceptions, and certainly every reading and thinking voter, has made up his mind how and for whom he will vote on Tuesday next. Few converts to either party will be made by eleventh-hour arguments and appeals. The time for hopeful conversions is passed, and the time for action—united, earnest, and resolute—has arrived. The canvass is virtually ended, and in this county it has been the most thorough, systematic, and successful of any since the organization of the Republican party. A review of the canvass, and a knowledge of the present situation, justifies the confident assertion that Hayes and Wheeler will carry the county by a good, round majority. The Republicans may, possibly, lose some of the county offices, but the prospect for electing their entire county ticket is very encouraging; while the State and Congressional tickets, as well as the Presidential ticket, may be considered safe, on a fair, full vote, for at least 700 majority. The effect of the canvass has been to enthuse luke warm Republicans, reconcile the disaffected, bring back into complete fellowship the hundreds who joined the Independent movement, and the Republican party of Will County is now, as it was from 1856 to 1870, harmonious, united, and confident.

Two years ago, Alexander Campbell, of LaSalle, was elected Congressman from this (the Seventh) district by a majority of several thousand votes. He was then, as he is now, the candidate of the Democrats and Independents, a combination to which he was indebted for his election. His followers claim that he made the greenback, but if he did he has been defrauded of the honor which the sire of so important a measure as that which ushered the greenback into existence should receive. The claim is probably false, as his constituents have yet to learn that he ever made anything, even a speech. Campbell claims also to be the workingman's friend, but he has never worked a day in his life, at least not a day during his residence in this State, or produced a dollar of wealth. He is a nonentity in Congress, and as easily manipulated by the Confederate majority as is the most pliant dough face among that portion of the Democracy with whom he affiliates. While the records fail to show that he sired the greenback, they prove that he did vote against the bill remonetizing silver, "the poor man's money," and with the Solid South in the attempt to force amnesty upon Jeff Davis, and of dodging the vote on Fort's resolution requiring that the preference be given to Union soldiers in the distribution of the subordinate positions in the gift of the House, by sneaking into the cloak-room when the resolution came up for action, where he remained until after the vote was taken. He has not dared to announce himself either as a supporter of Tilden or Cooper, but has bushwhacked around in the political field, and is anything and everything except manly, outspoken, consistent, and acceptable to the great majority of the citizens of this district.

The Republicans propose to elect, as Campbell's successor, Gen. Philip C. Hayes, of Morris, who is able to fill the position in which the former has merely rattled around like a mustard-seed in a bandbox. Campbell has not given satisfaction because he has not sufficient ability to understand the simplest duties of a legislator. He has only one idea in his head, and that an absurd financial one, and, if it should swell, the consequences might be serious to Mr. Campbell, if not to others. Ever since the Congressional canvass commenced Gen. Hayes has been steadily gaining in public estimation and the confidence of the people, while Campbell has as steadily lost ground and depreciated in the good opinion of his constituents. Trustworthy reports from every county in the district indicate Hayes' election by a decided majority. He has made a lively canvass, his meetings have been well attended, and his speeches enthusiastically received. Wherever he has spoken he has made an excellent impression and gained friends in every school district. He is a man of ability, the superior of Campbell in every respect, a hard worker, and his views on the tariff and financial questions are sound. He served with distinction during the Rebellion, being breveted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct. His election will be an honor to the people of this district. Gen. Hayes is a self-made man, and every position he has occupied is due to his own unaided efforts. He educated himself, assisting at the same time to support his widowed mother and several children younger than himself. The prediction is made, after a careful survey of the situation, that among the Republican gains next Tuesday will be a Congressman from the Seventh District.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this city have made arrangements for a last grand rally to-morrow evening. The meeting will be held in the Opera-House, and in addition to Col. Ralph Plumb, of Streator, who will be present and address the audience, all the local Republican speakers, who are not billed for meetings elsewhere, will make ten-minute speeches. There will be no torchlight procession or street-parade of any kind, but the bands have been engaged and everything arranged to make the demonstration a complete success. The Republicans are, with good reason, confident of victory on Tuesday next, and the meeting is intended as a brilliant finale to a most thorough and successful canvass, in which the enemy have been beaten at every point and especially in this city, where Democracy flourishes as exuberantly as a toadstool in a manure-heap. Even here the Republicans have had the largest and most enthusiastic meetings, the most imposing processions, and the Democrats are badly demoralized. Their share of the "bar'l" has "petered out." There is mutiny in their ranks and open accusations of playing false on the county ticket. The different candidates and their emissaries have been scouring the country all day, giving each other away. These faction fights are encouraging to the Republicans, and the prospect for the election of the entire Republican ticket by an increased majority grow brighter and more assured every hour.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—A largely-attended Republican meeting was held at Barclay, in this county, last night night. There was singing by the Glee Club, and a speech by the Hon. John E. Rosette. The township is largely a mining district, and will return a majority for Hayes, Cullom, Phillips, and the rest of the ticket.

A compilation of the reports received from all parts of the county give assurance that Cullom will carry this strongly Democratic county, and it is probable that Phillips will carry Sangamon as against Springer for Congress. The reports from other counties in the district make the race a very close one between Phillips and Springer. The more sanguine predict Phillips' election by 500 majority, although Springer carried it so very largely in 1874.

Estimates received here from all parts of the State summed up put the majority for Cullom and the State ticket at from 25,000 to 40,000.

Prominent Democrats here denounce the slanderous circular put forth in the name of the Democratic Central Committee as reckless statement, and concede that it must hurt the cause in which it is written, more especially as its reckless charges include, if anybody, some of the leading Democrats of Central Illinois. Since its publication here not a single Democratic campaign speaker has said a word in favor of Lew Steward. His conviction by the official record of direct falsehood in denying the charge that he suffered the State to bury at its expense his insane sister, and repudiated a written obligation to refund the money, tells very seriously against him here and in Jacksonville. Leading Independents and Democrats at the latter place have deserted his cause in consequence of his denial of the recorded facts.

The Hon. James Martin, the author of the Sangamon County Independent Reform platform in 1873, and a candidate on that ticket for County Clerk then, publishes a card in to-morrow's *State Journal* admitting that it is practically useless to vote for Cooper, and it would be criminal for Independents to vote for Tilden. He is for Hayes and Cullom, and Phillips for Congress.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 5.—Kane County has been Hurlbut's stronghold. It was at one time thought he would have 1,200 plurality, but the chances are now even that Lathrop carries the county. DeKalb promises Lathrop 1,000 majority, Winnebago 3,000 or more, while it is believed there will be about an equal division in Boone and McHenry. There is no show whatever for the election of the hero of Bogota and New Orleans. His supporters are going over to Lathrop to beat Farnsworth.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 5.—Gen. S. A. Hurlbut threw off all restraint last Saturday night, and, in a speech filled with the grossest misrepresentations, fairly disgusted every decent man who might have been induced to give him a vote. He declared Civil Service Reform moonshine, and said the antiquated old fools who babbled about it knew not of what they talked.

He declared the opposition of THE TRIBUNE to his resolution was because he had been instrumental in abolishing the Civil Service Reform Committee, of which Joseph Medill and George W. Curtis were members. No man with a ghost of a show for election would ever dared to have made such an outrageous speech as he did. As well as men with national reputations, gentlemen who have opposed Hurlbut's renomination in the district came in for a fair share of his anathemas. He attempted to justify his course in accepting the nomination at the hands of five bolting delegates and a few henchmen at Marengo, and made a failure of it. He attempted to explain his course down in New Orleans, but made a lamentable failure of it. His apologies were weak, his excuses and defense of his past career were weaker, and the audience were completely taken back at the audacity of the man who had called them together to speak on the political issues of the day and had simply given them two hours of low abuse of men whose characters are without stain, and measures that are to-day part and parcel of the Republican party. In contrast to Hurlbut we find that Mr. Lathrop has not in any shape alluded to the local contest nor personal fight, but has rather sought to work for what he deems of more importance than his own aggrandizement,—the success of the Republican party. By rallying round the winning man, William Lathrop, we shall have a glorious victory next Tuesday. Winnebago County alone gives 3,000 majority for Lathrop.

W. D. Lawrence, one of the most prominent men in this county, indignantly denies that he has gone over to the partisans of Mr. Hurlbut, as stated in the *Times* of Saturday. He remains, as he always has been, a firm supporter of William Lathrop, whose election next Tuesday is certain.

PARIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Republican mass-meeting at this place yesterday was a magnificent success in every respect, the largest crowd, finest procession, transparencies, illuminations, and fireworks ever seen in this section. Two thousand torches were in line at night and 600 horsemen in the procession. Danville, Ill., sent a delegation of 1,000, large delegations from the west, south, and east, Terre Haute sending several hundred men in uniforms, including the celebrated Hayes and Wheeler Escort Guards, who are the best-drilled campaign company in the West. The Hon. Will Cumback and R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, Gov. Beveridge and the Hon. James G. Cannon, of Danville, Ill., Callahan, of Robinson, and the Hon. George Hunt, of our city, addressed the people. The celebrated Tuscola Glee Club furnished the vocal music, which was duly appreciated by all. In the matter of decorations and illuminations our people surpassed any former effort in that direction. Gov. Cumback stated that he had seen nothing as fine in the entire Indiana campaign. Some of the transparencies gotten up by amateurs would have been a credit to Nast. The Democratic meeting of Wednesday of this week, at which Gov. Hendricks was advertised to speak, was surpassed by yesterday's meeting in every respect.

DUQUOIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this region had two of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings in this city yesterday and last evening that have been held in the county during the campaign. Both gatherings were addressed by the Hon. George A. Sanders, of Springfield, and although he had not spoken in the county before since the autumn of 1872, yet the announcement that he would be here was sufficient to bring out a large crowd. His speeches were both masterly efforts, and he was loudly and enthusiastically applauded now and again. He discussed the issues before the people in a manner that indicated that he was thoroughly acquainted with them, and was not afraid to handle either them or his Democratic opponents without gloves. The Silver Cornet Band of our city and the Hayes and Wheeler Glee Club assisted in making the meeting unusually pleasant and inspiring, and our Republican friends are loud in their praises of the speakers. Another meeting is to be held to-morrow evening, which is to be addressed by Robert McElvain, of Macon County, which will be the last rally until the friends of Hayes and Wheeler assemble to rejoice of their triumph and success on Tuesday. Perry County will give a Republican majority of about 300.

OTTAWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 5.—The grand rally of the Democracy of LaSalle County in this city yesterday was an inglorious failure. Not a solitary township organization put in an appearance to claim the prize banner, and not more than 500 country people came for the especial purpose of attending the meeting. One or two companies of Tilden Guards paraded the streets, but failed to evoke any enthusiasm. Worse than the rest, the big guns advertised as speakers—Gens. John M. Palmer, Herman Leib, and I. N. Stiles—did not come, and, had not Lyman Trumbull been sent for in the nick of time, the whole affair would have been as flat a political demonstration as one can imagine. The afternoon gathering was comfortably cared for in the Opera-House. Judge Trumbull made a long and dry speech, and was followed by Judge Caton. Probably no two men could have been selected more unsuitable for entertaining the rank and file of the Democracy of the county, and the result was that, long before the latter had finished his remarks, one-half of his hearers had quietly withdrawn. The evening meeting was a fizzle, no speakers being on hand to talk to the faithful.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Hon. E. W. Bagby, Republican Presidential Elector for the First District of Kentucky, delivered the most eloquent and forcible address of the campaign to a large and enthusiastic gathering at the Court-House in this city last evening. It was a powerful appeal to the voters, and unquestionably of much benefit to the party. It is to be regretted that so able an exponent of Republican principles did not enter the canvass in Illinois earlier in the fight. Mr. Bagby expresses himself as highly pleased with the outlook ahead, and confident of the success of the Republican party on the 7th of November. He further said that he had a firm conviction that the Republicans, for the first time in the history of the organization, would carry the City of Paducah and McCracken County, Ky. The appointment, by United States Marshal Roe, of two special Deputy Marshals to act in this city for the term of fifteen days causes much excitement in Democratic circles.

KIRKWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KIRKWOOD, Ill., Nov. 5.—By far the largest and most enthusiastic Republican mass-meeting of the campaign was addressed here last evening by the Hon. J. L. Dryden, of Monmouth. He spoke for over two hours to a large audience of Democrats and Republicans, who listened with marked attention, and without doubt made an impression on the minds of the wavering ones who have been thinking of throwing away their votes on Peter Cooper that will tell at the polls next Tuesday. At the conclusion of Mr. Dryden's remarks, J. S. Thomas, the celebrated colored orator, was introduced to the audience, and spoke for half an hour on the political issues of the day. Mr. Thomas is a pleasant speaker, and is well posted on the political situation. He has done some effective work on the stump this fall, and his remarks are well received wherever he speaks. You can put Warren County down for Hayes on the 7th.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—This Thirteenth District is boiling over with excitement. The Republicans in every township are working like beavers, arranging for a full vote and to prevent frauds at the polls, which are anticipated. In Normal it is said that, through a Democratic Board of Registry, the poll-list has been largely increased by Bloomington voters. Special committees of challengers will watch this, and see that all attempts at fraud are promptly punished. Last night a rousing Republican meeting at Phoenix Hall was addressed by the Hon. Lawrence Weldon and the Hon. A. B. Campbell. The attendance was immense and the speeches electrifying. To-morrow night there will be another Republican rally at the same place. The Democrats will enthuse at Durly Hall.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Hon. S. M. Cullom was in Douglas County, and spoke to a large and appreciative audience at Newman's yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cullom will run ahead of his ticket in this county. Old Lew Steward is too heavy a dose for the more respectable part of the Democratic party to swallow. Mr. Cullom's visit to Douglas has made for him many friends. The Hon. George Scroggs spoke in the evening, making one of his best efforts, and the audience went home feeling that much good had been accomplished for the party. The Hon. G. A. Sanders has also made a very marked and successful campaign in this county, and little Douglas will come up with a largely-increased majority.

OLNEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OLNEY, Ill., Nov. 5.—Last night the large court-room was filled to its utmost capacity to listen to Gen. E. N. Baker, ex-Treasurer of State, discuss the political issues of the day. The General was received with much enthusiasm by the audience, and during the delivery of his speech he was frequently applauded. The speech was an able expose of the Democratic party, and was replete with facts, statistics, and convincing argument, fully sustaining the acts of the Republican party to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Much enthusiasm was aroused. A large torchlight procession took place after the speech. Music and the firing of cannon was kept up to a late hour. The Republicans are fully aroused to the exigencies of the times and the great extremity to which the nation is seriously threatened and about to be plunged. We expect to carry this (the Forty-fourth) Senatorial District.

DOWNER'S GROVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DOWNER'S GROVE, Ill., Nov. 4.—This has been a great day for the Downer's Grove; this afternoon Judge Searle and Dr. Fisher addressed the citizens of our place. The addresses were powerful and eloquent appeals for the Republican party.

This evening the Hon. E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, spoke for an hour and a half, presenting, in a pungent and telling speech, the issues of the campaign. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The torchlight procession was a very successful feature of the occasion.

Count Downer's Grove as almost unanimous for Hayes and Wheeler, Aldrich, and the ticket.

FREEPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 4.—An immense audience thronged every available space in the Opera-House to listen to the Hon. J. M. Bailey, of this city, and the Hon. B. F. Sheets, of Ogle County. The issues of the campaign were thoroughly and ably discussed, and the audience showed its hearty appreciation and sympathy by frequent and prolonged applause. This meeting closes the Republican campaign except at the ballot-box. The canvass has been thorough and energetic, and the party will go to the polls on Tuesday fully awake to the issues, and confident of the result of the struggle.

SHANNON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHANNON, Ill., Nov. 5.—Last night while some Democrats were having a whisky jubilee the police entered. A burly Democrat grew boisterous, feeling that he had the support of all the kind, but when collared and sternly handled by Policeman Herman he exclaimed in the agony of despair, "O where are all the Tilden men now!" They had perceived the climate to be unhealthy, and skulked away. He was calaboosed, and on being released he vowed that he would vote for Hayes.

MACOMB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MACOMB, Ill., Nov. 4.—The last and final rally of the Hayes and Wheeler Club took place here to-night. Speeches were made by Mayor McLean and others. There was a large torchlight procession, headed by a band of music. This has been one of the hardest-contested campaigns since 1860, and Republicans here feel confident that they will triumph, and that the whole Republican ticket will be elected by a large majority in McDonough.

WAUKEGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 4.—Our citizens were this evening favored with a grand torchlight procession by Companies A, B, and C of the Hayes and Wheeler Battalion, accompanied by many citizens bearing torches. The Tilden Clubs were also out. At the close of the parade, Judge Steele, of Ogle County, spoke at length on the political situation.

BELLEVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—The Republicans held two immense meetings here to-night. Carl Schurz spoke in German at the City Park and Gen. Shields at Neu's Garden. There were 2,000 torches in procession, and not less than 10,000 present at the speaking.

St. Clair goes Republican this time. The Democratic Reformers of East St. Louis stoned the train which brought up the delegation from that city.

CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—The canvass in this county will be closed by a series of rallyings throughout the county to-night. The Hon. E. A. Gilbert and the Hon. Samuel Jielman addressed a large mass-meeting at Medora to-day. The attendance was immense, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The torchlight procession was a brilliant affair. Republicans are jubilant, and believe that victory is on the air.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Nov. 4.—The Republican cause is progressing finely in Whiteside County. Last Thursday evening F. D. Ramsay, of this place, made a telling speech in Clyde Township. Monday evening O. F. Woodruff speaks at Garden Plain. The last grand rally takes place here on Monday evening, when F. D. Ramsay and E. B. Warner will speak at the Court-House. This county will give from 1,800 to 2,000 Republican majority.

PERU.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 5.—There was a rousing Republican demonstration in Peru last evening. About 300 Hayes and Wheeler Guards in uniform and bearing torches paraded to the music of an excellent band, after which a densely-packed audience listened to masterly speeches from the Hon. Franklin Corwin, of Peru, and G. Thorman, of Danville.

WILLIAM LATHROP.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM AND THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 4.—The position of THE TRIBUNE upon this great question has long been well known and outspoken. It was one of the first papers to take decided ground in favor of thorough and complete reform of the civil service. In your issue of Aug. 25, 1870, THE TRIBUNE said:

> From all parts of the country there are loud complaints, from the great body of the people composing the Republican party, against alleged unfair means resorted to by Federal office-holders to control Congressional nominations. It is alleged that Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, and their subordinates, with Postmasters and special agents of all kinds, holding their offices upon the nomination of their Representative, have conspired to pack County Conventions, and by bribery and corruption, and the use of their official patronage, and threats of official vengeance, have forced, or tried to force, the nomination of the men to whom they owe their own offices. That this is true, in many cases, in all parts of the country, cannot be doubted. We need not enter into any discussion as to the facts of any particular case. We simply wish to call public attention to the wretched system by which Federal officers are appointed, and the tenure by which they hold their places. The country is divided into Congressional districts, and each Representative who agrees politically with the Administration in power, claims, and is generally allowed, the right to name all the Federal appointments in his district. As a matter of course, he appoints only those who have been instrumental in securing his own nomination and election, or those who are expected to do so hereafter. The office-holders have no choice. If they refuse, they know that the Representative can have them dismissed. They are his instruments. They hold office by his favor alone. This system, which is now universal, is degrading to the office-holder and to the Representative, and virtually deprives the people of the right to select their own Representative.
>
> The time has come when the people must demand a change. The routine officers of the civil service must be put on a different basis. Men should be appointed to office on competitive examination. Once appointed, they should hold office so long as they prove worthy. Meddling with politics, in the partisan sense, should be sufficient cause for removal. The time for this reform has come. The abuse has reached that point when the people are measurably deprived of the right of choosing their own members of Congress. It is a matter of congratulation that this evil has at last forced itself upon the public attention in such a manner that it cannot be longer ignored or thrust into the background.

The Republicans of Winnebago County, Ill., at their Convention held at Rockford on Aug. 27, 1870, two days after the publication of THE TRIBUNE editorial from which the above extract is taken, occupied the ground pointed out by THE TRIBUNE, and adopted the following civil-service reform platform, and presented the name of William Lathrop as a candidate upon their platform, as follows:

> *Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the corrupt and demoralizing practice of the members of Congress, through their unwarranted control of the appointing power, converting or attempting to convert the Federal officers within their districts into electioneering agencies for their own continuance in office, and that as citizens and voters we will use our best endeavors to break up this practice.
>
> *Resolved*, That we insist that members of Congress ought not to control the Federal appointments within their districts, and charge the practice as a manifest usurpation of power by the Constitution delegated to the Executive Department.
>
> *Resolved*, That, as voters and taxpayers, we demand that officers whose places are created for the common good, and who draw their salaries from the Federal Treasury, shall confine themselves to the discharge of their official duties, and, as such officers, desist from all personal electioneering schemes, either for or against any person; and that their salaries be reduced to such sum as may be reasonable when no longer subject to draft for personal electioneering purposes.
>
> *Resolved*, That this Convention most heartily approves the bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, regarding appointments to Federal offices, wherein a penalty is affixed to the offense of a member of either House of Congress approaching the President or any Government officer charged by the Constitution or laws of the United States with making appointments of Federal offices for the purpose of influencing or controlling any appointment, and we hereby urge our Senator and Representative in Congress to do all in their power to secure the passage of said bill.

Again, in 1872, the Reform Republicans of Winnebago presented Mr. Lathrop as their candidate, and from the resolutions passed at their Convention, held May 18, 1872, we make the following extract:

> *Resolved*, That, while we are not insensible to the fact that errors have been made by the present Administration, that corruptions, wastefulness, and excess, which always follow in the footsteps of a great war, have not been entirely avoided, we emphatically approve of the efforts of President Grant and others to secure a thorough reform of the civil service; and we declare now, as in 1870, that we are unalterably opposed to the corrupt and usurped control of the appointing power by members of Congress, who convert the Federal officers within their districts into their own electioneering agents, and as citizens and voters we will use our best endeavors to break up the practice.

From the above it will be seen that the Republicans of Winnebago County are entitled to the credit of being the pioneers in introducing this great reform. In this Centennial year, when the reform of the civil service of the country has taken the front place in the political contest, being made by both of the great parties their watch-word and battle-cry, the Fourth District steps to the front and has set an example which we are glad to be able to say other districts have followed, by presenting William Lathrop as a candidate for Congress, nominated at the regular Convention, upon the following outspoken and unmistakable Civil-Service Reform platform, which was written by Mr. Lathrop himself:

> *Resolved*, 1. That we heartily indorse and approve the declaration of principles of the Republican National Convention, and we especially commend and approve the manly and courageous sentiments of the letter of acceptance of the nominee of said Convention for President of the United States; that by said declarations of principles and letter of acceptance of the nominee for President the Republican party stands fully and squarely committed to a radical and complete reform of the civil service of the Government, to the end that offices no longer be bestowed as rewards for party services, nor services in behalf of any individual or individuals of the dominant party, but that the good of the "public service, honesty, fidelity, and capacity" shall be the sole test of preferment, and in the language of the national platform of the party: "That Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office."
>
> *Resolved*, 2. That we require of the nominee of this Convention, in case of his election, that he faithfully observe the doctrine of the fifth resolution of the national platform, and the doctrine of Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance in reference to civil-service reform; and that he shall use such power and influence as he may possess as Representative to secure the adoption and carrying into effect the doctrines of said resolution and letter of acceptance, as the "invariable rule" in the bestowal of and removal from office.
>
> *Resolved*, 3. That we denounce as a glaring offense against good morals and public policy the bestowal or promise of bestowal of office for services rendered or to be rendered at party caucuses or nominating conventions, and that we regard such offense as only second to the crime of selling offices for a stipulated price, or share in the emoluments of the same.
>
> [Here follow resolution 5 of the National Republican platform, and extract from Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance.]

From which it will be seen that the voters of the Fourth District have an opportunity next Tuesday to vote for an earnest and consistent advocate of true reform in the civil service; a man who has for years stood by the very highest declarations in that regard; a man who has steadily refused to bargain and trade in offices to promote his own private advancement; a man who, when elected, stands pledged alike by his platform and past record to square his conduct by the national platform and Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, and who believes that these professions of the party are something more than sweet words with which to catch votes, whose hands are clean and will never be soiled by dabbling in the pool of official promising and bargaining.

REFORM.

"SHAMMY'S" RECORD.

A RESUME OF THE CHARGES AGAINST TILDEN THAT HAVE NOT BEEN DISPROVED.

Cleveland Leader.

Now that the day of election is near at hand, it is but right that the charges which have been made against Gov. Tilden, reflecting on his character, and showing his moral, mental, and political unfitness for the highest office in the gift of this great nation,—an office formerly filled by a Washington, an Adams, a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Taylor, and a Lincoln,—should be presented in a compact shape, and thus enable the voters to decide whether he is a proper person to be elected to that great office. It should be borne in mind that these charges have nearly all been proved, and *none* have been disproved. We earnestly ask all voters to read them carefully, and then bear in mind, if he has any doubt as to their being correct, that "Where there is so much smoke, there *must* be some fire":

1. His having been proved to have committed the crime of perjury, by swearing falsely to the amount of his income in 1861, which, as he swore, was only $7,000,—the witness being himself when he swore, in 1876, to having received $20,000 from one client in 1862.

2. His having swindled the Government out of at least $200,000,—that being the tax on his income for ten years, amounting to millions,—by allowing the Assessor to fix the amount to be taxed, thereby taking advantage of the Assessor's ignorance of his true income, resulting in Tilden's being assessed for an average of about $15,000 per annum. He is guilty of precisely the same offense for which the St. Louis whisky-thieves were punished, namely: of robbing the Government of its dues.

3. His being guilty with the Tweed gang in stuffing the ballot-boxes in 1868, thereby increasing the Democratic vote in New York City 27,000 more than it was ever before or since. For proof we refer to Horace Greeley's letter, published in 1868, charging Tilden with that crime.

4. His having appropriated, without giving value received, over $1,000,000 worth of bonds of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, for which he is now on trial before a United States Court.

5. His having been opposed to the prosecution of the War for the Preservation of the Union; *vide* numerous extracts from his speeches opposing the War that have been published.

6. His brutally refusing to pay the expenses of removing the remains of his gallant nephew, Capt. Tilden, who fell at the battle of Chantilly, because the latter enlisted against his wishes.

7. His having raved and swore at the Rev. Mr. Flowers, a one-legged soldier, and wished he had lost both legs, because he had fought for the preservation of the Union.

8. His having endeavored to lobby through the War Department, for a relative, a contract for "an adulterated extract of coffee" for the use of the Boys in Blue.

9. His ostentatiously going through the form of prosecuting the Canal Ring, thus creating for himself a fictitious reputation as a "Reformer," and then suddenly ceasing in that work, after having convicted only one member of the Ring at an expense to the State of over $100,000. From the fact that the members of the Ring are now his most hearty supporters, it is evident that there was a bargain and sale by which he agreed not to prosecute them any further.

10. His having been, and being now, in cahoot with the "Brooklyn Ring;" *vide* the Brooklyn *Argus*, a Democratic paper.

11. His being a notorious railroad-wrecker,—that is to say, by means of his unrivaled cunning and shrewdness, and borrowing and buying proxies of the stockholders, getting control of the Board of Directors, and then managing the road in such a manner as to foreclose the mortgage on the same, and then, with a combination of the Jay Gould and Jim Fisk class, bidding in the road at far less than its real value, forming a new company, and dividing the stock among themselves,—in this way utterly robbing the original owners of their property. *Vide* his operations, for instance, with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

12. His intimate relations with that great Democratic thief, Boss Tweed, extending over a period of ten years, during the time when he (Tilden) was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee; and his knowing of the tremendous stealings then going on, when the Treasury of New York City was robbed of over $50,000,000; and his having been known to have received at least, as far as has been traced, over $282,000 of the stolen money.

13. His apparent conniving at the escape of Boss Tweed, as was shown by his allowing Sheriff Conner to retain his office, although he, Conner, knowingly and in violation of law allowed Tweed to leave his prison and go to his house and escape; also, as was shown by his not, as Governor, making the least attempt to capture Tweed; and finally, when the United States Government captured him, his requesting that no one be permitted to have communication with Tweed when he returned till he had been delivered to Sheriff Conner,—the object of this being to enable Tilden to have his own private understanding with Tweed, and thus prevent any revelation from being made by him before election, implicating him, Tilden, in the robberies that had been committed.

14. His having been one of the originators of the Credit-Mobilier swindle, by acting as the attorney who drew up the papers, and advising Oakes Ames that the whole concern was "legal," receiving therefor a fee of $25,000; also, his having held $35,000 in stock in that concern.

15. His having, by means of his unscrupulous sharpness, defrauded Mr. Harvey, of St. Albans, a most reputable citizen, out of $250,000 worth of railroad and mining stocks; *vide* Mr. Harvey's letter published in the New York *Times*.

16. His having, ostensibly in the shape of fees for two years' service, accepted for his share of the proceeds of the robbery of the Erie Railway nearly $1,000,000.

17. His refusal to take part in the great Union meeting in April, 1861, immediately after the firing on Sumter. Reason, because his sympathies were with the South.

18. His stating in his "Kent" letter, written in 1860, that the Republicans have "morally no right to elect a President."

19. His being the intimate social and political friend of a notorious keeper of gambling-hells—kept in violation of law—and an ex-prize-fighter, John Morrissey.

20. His refusing to pay a bill for furniture for his magnificent house, on the ground that it could not be collected in law, because the time for instituting suit had expired by limitation.

21. His advocating and signing the "Gray Nuns Act," exempting graduates of the schools of that Romish order from being examined before School Boards when applying for positions as teachers in the public schools,—a privilege not granted to Cornell, Vassar, Yale, or any other institution of learning.

22. His begging of the Roman Catholics to stand by and support him, reminding them at the same time of the services he had rendered their Church by signing the "Gray Nuns Act," and advocating legislation in favor of that sect.

23. His being a member of that nest of thieves and corruptionists, the Society of Tammany.

24. His using money at the St. Louis Convention to bribe delegates to support him.

25. His paying newspapers throughout the country for inserting political puffs of himself before the meeting of the St. Louis Convention, and thus manufacturing political capital.

26. His establishing, at his own expense, a "self-puffing" Bureau and slander-mill at No. 130 Liberty street, New York City, where a corps of some forty clerks and writers are employed to write "able editorials," showing why Sam Tilden should be elected, and to send them in printed slips to all the Democratic papers, from the New York *Sun* and *World* down to the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*, and the country weeklies; also, to manufacture bogus American-Alliance letters, purporting to have been written and signed by Gov. Hayes; also, to send out stereotypes of the letter of Capt. Lee, and of a set of exaggerated and lying editorials, to all the Democratic daily newspapers in New York and the West, charging Hayes with being opposed to foreigners, to be published simultaneously two days before election in Indiana and Ohio, calculating no denial could be published in time; and also his sending out one set of editorials to Southern newspapers, saying he was a friend of the South during the War, and another set to Northern Democratic papers, claiming that he was a good Union man.

27. His having become frightened at the prospect of defeat, and writing a letter at the eleventh hour, saying that he would oppose the payment of the Southern claims for losses "incurred" during the War; which means losses incurred in fighting the Union army, and not losses *caused* by the Union army. In other words, "losses incurred" means losses by the Confederate Government "incurred" in fighting the Union, while losses caused by the Union army falls on individuals. Of course he can safely promise not to pay losses "incurred" in fighting against the Union, leaving a big loop-hole to pay losses suffered by individuals. No wonder Southern politicians signed the blank form of indorsement of the letter sent out by Tilden's Bureau. They thoroughly understood the difference between "losses incurred" and "losses individuals suffered" from the Union armies, etc.

28. His consenting to the rascally plan of stealing the Electoral votes of New York by a most gigantic system of registry of 25,000 bogus names, to be used by repeaters who are paid from his own pocket.

29. His sending out millions of circulars from his Bureau, with his lies and his slanders against Gov. Hayes and the Republican party, to country Democratic papers, to be smuggled through the Post-Office under pretense of being supplements, in violation of law, and thus defrauding the Post-Office Department out of thousands of dollars of postage.

The foregoing formidable list of charges is submitted to the voter. Not one of them has been disproved, and nearly all have been proved. These charges show Samuel J. Tilden to be the most corrupt, dishonest, and rascally candidate that ever ran for the Presidency in this country. In comparison to him, Jeff Davis is a gentleman, and would by far be more acceptable to the Northern people.

INDEPENDENTS, READ!

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF LEW STEWARD'S NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR—"THE CASE PLAINLY STATED" BY THE LEADING INDEPENDENT ORGAN OF ILLINOIS.

Industrial Age of last week.

THE CASE PLAINLY STATED.

There is so much splutter and abuse about the course of the *Age* in reference to the position of Lewis Steward towards the Independent party, that we have concluded that it is due the readers of the *Age* and the public to make a plain statement of the facts in chronological order, as we understand them.

Nearly or about a year ago, an arrangement was made—as Springer relates *it*—between R. M. Springer, of Yorkville, and Steward, that Steward should become a candidate for Governor, and, if Springer was successful in getting him nominated at Decatur, STEWARD WAS TO TAKE AND HOLD A MORTGAGE ON THE YORKVILLE NEWS OFFICE; AND, IF ELECTED, SPRINGER WAS TO RECEIVE THE FOUR YEARS' SALARY STEWARD WOULD GET AS GOVERNOR, OR $6,000 A YEAR. This agreement, Springer says, was *ratified in the presence of his own and Mr. Steward's wives.* Springer then went through the centre and north part of the State, telling the prominent Independents that Steward was worth half a million dollars, and his ambition was to be Governor, and was willing, if necessary, to spend $25,000 or $50,000 in perfecting the organization of the Independent party in Illinois, and securing his election. One prominent paper that was embarrassed Springer promised relief from Steward, and made a stock subscription to that end, in his own name,—in order to keep Steward's name out of sight,—for $800. *After the nomination Steward repudiated it, and not a dollar has been paid up to this time.* To farmers who had mortgages to meet, Steward was pledged to relieve them. The result was, at the Decatur Convention Mr. Flagg, a scholar, a statesman, and a gentleman, the father of the Farmers' Movement in this State, it was understood by many, was not a candidate, and Mr. Steward was nominated,—a man that had never attended a single Independent gathering, and was not a member, or friend even, of any Grange or Farmers' Club, and that not twenty men in the Convention knew, and not fifty out of the 300 present had ever heard of.

Of the political morality or honesty of obtaining a nomination in such a manner, from a convention principally composed of farmers who believe in the axiom of letting "the office seek the man and not the man the office," we allow the reader to draw his own inferences.

After the St. Louis Convention the *Age* office was advised of the disgust and dissatisfaction of Mr. Steward with the nomination of Peter Cooper at Indianapolis, and that he intended his Democratic friends should know it, and thus secure his nomination by the Democrats at Springfield. When the time for the Democratic Convention arrived, *Mr. Steward paid at least five hundred dollars for transportation to Springfield of the Cook County delegates that would vote for his nomination.* How much was paid to the Will, Kendall, and other delegations is not known; but doubtless Cook was not the only favored county.

After the Springfield Convention, the Democratic press and politicians declared, if Mr. Steward did not get on the Springfield platform, they would throw him overboard. A Committee of five Democrats waited on Mr. Steward at Plano, to announce to him his nomination, and get his approval of the platform. All the public know of what was done is that Steward wrote no letter, but *made a liberal contribution to the State Central Committee*, and suddenly all were claiming that he was a good Democrat, and his name was promptly hoisted by the Democratic papers. All since has been serene and lovely, unless some Independent is audacious enough to ask what platform Steward is running on, and whom he will vote for for President. Then the Tilden men set up a howl, and declare such interrogations "scurrilous" and "abusive." Have voters no right to question candidates?

The Springfield resolutions were the St. Louis resolutions right over again, and were as different from the Decatur and Indianapolis platforms as the creed of Calvin was from that of modern Universalism. Mr. Steward has been placed upon that platform, and is its candidate, and has paid his money to support it. What evidence is there that his heart is not there also?

When reports reached this city of the character of Mr. Breckinridge's presentation speech, and the pledges he made of the position of Mr. Steward, it was deemed time to ascertain whether there was an Independent candidate running for Governor or not, and accordingly a letter was addressed to Mr. B., asking him whether he had made the assurances stated. No answer was received from it. The following week another letter was written, with a similar result. Some Independent friends were here from the interior of the State, who thought Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Steward should be called on through the paper for an answer. A communication was published that one of the gentlemen—one of the ablest and oldest Independents in the State—furnished, with what were deemed appropriate comments, and forthwith a shower of abuse and scandal was poured on the *Age* from the Tilden press, and a few frost-bitten Independent papers, that have more regard for expediency and Lew Steward's money than they have for principle.

From a calm review of all the circumstances, the *Age* cannot, before God, see what other course of duty it had to pursue. It could not then, or now, see how any intelligent Greenback man could vote for either Tilden or Hayes. It was compelled to try and get from Steward a pledge that he would support Mr. Cooper, or, at any rate, smoke him out and make him show his hand. Was there anything unfair about this? Could fair-dealing with the party that gave him his first nomination be satisfied with anything less? And, if Mr. Lewis Steward was honest and true to the Independents, would he, in the slightest degree, have flinched from making his views known?

With Dick Springer Secretary, and his brother President, of the Executive Committee, and both expecting to be large beneficiaries by Steward's election, there was no other course to pursue than to call for light through the newspapers; and what paper could so well do so as the *Age*? We responded to the call made by friends, and in accord with our most sincere convictions and conscience. Whether Lew Steward is elected or defeated, THERE IS NO HONEST INDEPENDENT IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS THAT WILL NOT, WITHIN ONE YEAR, THANK THE *Age* FOR ITS CANDID FOREWARNINGS.

In two Congressional districts in this State—one of which is the district in which S. M. Smith resides—the Independents have brought out candidates of their own, because the Democratic candidates insisted on voting for Tilden. The Decatur *Whip and Spur* opposes Gen. Black on this ground, and Gen. Black has fully indorsed the Indianapolis platform. Yet it finds fault with the *Age* because the *Age* insists on a pledge from Mr. Steward, who has been nominated by an Independent Convention, accepted the nomination from a Democratic Convention, and given money to support the Democratic and oppose the Independent ticket, and there are strong reasons for thinking he has pledged himself to vote for Tilden. The truth is, the parties who are hit the hardest by calling on Steward for a statement where he stands, are the Tilden and Independent office-seekers, with whom self predominates over principle. THE TILDENITES ARE SURE TO SLAUGHTER AN INDEPENDENT EVERY CHANCE THEY GET, *as seen in the case of Gen. Anderson.* There is no other course to pursue after the next election but for the Independents to repudiate all alliances with any party that does not show by its acts it is fully with them on the currency and transportation questions.

THE REBEL WAR-DEBT.

THE AMENDMENT PROHIBITING ITS PAYMENT—EVERY DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS AGAINST IT.

Albany Evening Journal.

Since the question of Southern claims has been made so prominent by the action of Southern Democrats themselves in presenting the claims, it is vital to understand the disposition of the Democratic party on the subject. It is answered that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibits the payment of the Rebel debt; but it does not prohibit the payment of claims for losses or damages growing out of the War; and, besides, ALL THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS VOTED IN A SOLID BODY AGAINST EVEN THAT AMENDMENT PROHIBITING THE PAYMENT OF THE REBEL DEBT. Here is the language of the Fourteenth Amendment:

> The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Here is an amendment which simply guarantees the validity of the United States debt, and prohibits the payment of the Rebel debt and claims for emancipated slaves. And yet EVERY DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS VOTED AGAINST IT. The vote of the Senate was taken June 8, 1866, and is recorded on page 3,042 of the *Congressional Globe* of that year. The following is the vote of the Senate in detail:

THE SENATE VOTE.

Yeas, 33—All Republicans.

Anthony,	Morgan,
Chandler,	Morrill,
Clark,	Nye,
Conness,	Poland,
Cragin,	Pomeroy,
Cresswell,	Ramsey,
Edmunds,	Sherman,
Fessenden,	Sprague,
Foster,	Stewart,
Grimes,	Sumner,
Harris,	Trumbull,
Henderson,	Wade,
Howard,	Willey,
Howe,	Williams,
Kirkwood,	Wilson,
Lane, of Indiana,	Yates—33.
Lane, of Kansas.	

Nays, 11—All Democrats.

Cowan,	McDougall,
Davis,	Norton,
Doolittle,	Riddle,
Guthrie,	Saulsbury,
HENDRICKS,	Van Winkle—11.
Johnson,	

NOTE.—Cowan and Doolittle ranked as Republicans at the time, but went over to the Democratic party.

The vote of the House of Representatives was taken June 13, 1866, and is recorded on page 3,149 of the *Congressional Globe*. It was as follows:

THE HOUSE VOTE.

Yeas, 120—All Republicans.

[The report in the New York *Tribune* of June 14, 1866, says: "When the roll-call began, every Republican present voted 'yea;' every Democrat, 'nay.'"]

Ashley, D. R.,	Kuykendall,
Ashley, J. M.,	Laflin,
Ashley, D.,	Latham,
Alley,	Lawrence, G. V.,
Ames,	Loan,
Allison,	Longyear,
Baldwin,	Lynch,
Barker,	Marvin,
Baker,	McClurg,
Banks,	McKee,
Baxter,	McRuer,
Beaman,	Mercur,
Bidwell,	Miller,
Bingham,	Moorhead,
Blaine,	Morris,
Boutwell,	Moulton,
Bromwell,	Morrill,
Buckland,	Myers,
Clarke, A. W.,	Newell,
Clarke, S.,	O'Neill,
Cobb,	Orth,
Conkling,	Paine,
Cook,	Perham,
Collom,	Phelps,
Darling,	Pike,
Davis,	Plants,
Dawes,	Pomeroy,
Defrees,	Price,
Delano,	Randall, W. H.,
Dodge,	Raymond,
Donnelly,	Rice, A. H.,
Driggs,	Rice, J. H.,
Dumont,	Sawyer,
Eckley,	Schenck,
Eggleston,	Schofield,
Elliot,	Shellabarger,
Farnsworth,	Sloan,
Farquhar,	Smith,
Ferry,	Spalding,
Garfield,	Stevens,
Grinnell,	Stillwell,
Griswold,	Thayer,
Hale,	Thomas, F.,
Harding, R. C.,	Thomas, J. L.,
Hart,	Trowbridge,
Hayes,	Upson,
Henderson,	Van Aernam,
Higby,	Van Horn, R. T.,
Holmes,	Ward,
Hooper,	Warner,
Hotchkiss,	Washburn, H. D.,
Hubbard, A. W.,	Washburn, W. B.,
Hubbard, C. D.,	Welker,
Hubbard, J. W.,	Wentworth,
Hubbell, J. R.,	Whaley,
Jenckes,	Williams,
Julian,	Wilson, J. F.,
Kelley,	Wilson, S. F.,
Kelso,	Windom,
Ketcham,	The Speaker.

Nays, 32—All Democrats.

Ancona,	Le Blond,
Bergen,	Marshall,
Boyer,	Niblack,
Chanler,	Nicholson,
Coffroth,	S. J. Randall,
Dawson,	Ritter,
Denison,	Rogers,
Eldridge,	Ross,
Finck,	Sitgreaves,
Glossbrenner,	Strouse,
Grider,	Taber,
Aaron Harding,	Taylor,
Hogan,	Thornton,
E. N. Hubbell,	Trimble,
J. M. Humphrey,	Winfield,
Kerr,	Wright.

It thus appears by the official record that EVERY DEMOCRAT IN CONGRESS, INCLUDING HENDRICKS, THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, VOTED SQUARELY AGAINST THE AMENDMENT PROHIBITING THE PAYMENT OF THE REBEL DEBT AND CLAIMS FOR SLAVES EMANCIPATED.

Is it safe to trust that party with the question of paying Southern claims?

WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Nov. 5.—The last week of the campaign in this part of Wisconsin wound up on Saturday evening with two excellent Republican meetings—at West Salem, in the La Crosse Valley, and at Turner's Hall in this city—both of which were characterized by the utmost enthusiasm. At the West Salem meeting Leonard Lottridge, Esq., the Norwegian miller, presided, and his cheerful countenance was perfectly radiant with expressions of good cheer and anticipation of victory. The La Crosse Hayes and Wheeler Glee Club favored the meeting with stirring music. The opening speech of Judge Bryant was a masterly effort, and elicited rapturous applause. The closing speech was made by United States Senator Angus Cameron, whose sound and substantial exposition of the important interests and issues involved in the present national contest commanded serious attention. The meeting was a great success, and good results will follow on Tuesday.

At the meeting in this city, George A. Metzger presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. A. Finkelnberg and Charles Seymour. Turner Hall was filled to overflowing, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Democrats to break up the meeting and draw the crowd to the Governor's Guard Armory, in the same vicinity, by hand-bills, illuminations, rockets, cannon, music, and speaking. The Republican Drum Corps and Silver Band, with a splendid torch escort, superior fireworks, and more attractive entertainment, captured the crowd, and made Turner's Hall and garden the headquarters during the evening, and the audience listened with profound attention to the speakers until nearly 11 o'clock, although the Democrats faithfully endeavored by a noisy procession to disturb the meeting or entice the audience out of the hall. The speech of Mr. Finkelnberg, which was heartily applauded by the attentive assembly, is unanimously pronounced one of genuine merit. It was a thoroughly-prepared, well-considered, and honest presentation of the prominent points at issue. Mr. Seymour's speech was based on the motto inscribed on a shield of the Stars and Stripes which the society owning Turner's Hall has adopted and placed over the stage—"In Union is Strength," in opposition to the Democratic doctrine and theory of State rights, which was a prolific source of mischief and danger, whether viewed in the mild form of a New-Jersey head-tax upon immigrants and tourists, or in the more vicious acts of a turbulent and disloyal minority disfranchising a Republican majority composed of peaceable and law-abiding citizens in the South under the cry of "Home Rule!" He claimed Gov. Hayes as the successful champion of free schools and free hearths in the memorable Ohio campaign of 1875, and compared the probable condition of the country in the hands of Hendricks or Wheeler, in the possible contingency of the death of either of the successful candidates for the Presidency. He closed the discussions in this city with a vivid picture of the beneficent results of another popular decree that the free institutions and vital interests of the Republic are to be intrusted to the friends of humanity, freedom, and progress. At the conclusion of the speech, which was frequently interrupted by rounds of the wildest applause, the assembly rose and gave three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, three for Finkelnberg, and three for Mr. Seymour. Thus closed the last week of the campaign. From careful estimates of the several counties in the Seventh Congressional District, made by Mr. Seymour, Judge Humphrey will be elected by not less than 5,000 Republican majority.

MADISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4.—The city was wild with enthusiasm upon the arrival of Col. Bob Ingersoll, of Peoria, Ill., who was anxiously looked for to address the Republicans on the political issues of the day. The whole city turned out almost en masse to welcome the most wonderful orator in the United States. The streets were filled for blocks with ladies and gentlemen, although quite a rain was descending at the time of his arrival. Fully 500 Minute-Men with torches marched to the depot to receive the gallant orator, who was escorted to the Park Hotel, where an immense crowd were waiting to receive him, who were terribly disappointed by his non-appearance on the balcony. The crowd finally dispersed, nearly all going to the Assembly Chamber, which was perfectly jammed.

At 8 o'clock, upon the appearance of the Colonel, Chairman Keyes arose, and in a few eloquent remarks introduced Mr. Ingersoll, who proceeded to give one of his matchless speeches, denouncing in the most withering sarcasm the Democratic party, showing conclusively to the huge crowd present why Hayes and Wheeler should receive their votes. He showed in glowing words the brilliant record of the Republican party.

Col. Ingersoll's fame as an orator was more than sustained. The immense crowd were perfectly wild at his matchless oratory. He held them almost spell bound for two hours, and was interrupted many times by the wildest applause. His speech here has done the Republican cause a power of good.

FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 4.—Last evening, when the Waupun Republican delegation to the mass-meeting debarked at the depot, it was attacked by a gang of Democratic roughs, who knocked one man down, the victim being hit with a stone between the eyes. The delegation charged, and the roughs took to their heels. About 200 drunken Democrats, under the leadership of an ex-convict, created a disturbance near the tent where Col. Ingersoll was speaking, which had the effect of scaring the women, and partially breaking up the meeting.

KENOSHA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 4.—This evening the Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, addressed the largest audience ever assembled in this city. Simmons' Hall could scarcely hold the number of people who came from all parts of the county to attend this last mass-meeting of the present campaign. The National Band was on hand, and amused the crowd with patriotic music until the arrival of the Honorable gentleman who was to speak to them on the important issues at stake in this great political contest. The Democrats also held forth at Kimball Hall, the Hon. J. A. Mallory, of Milwaukee, being the orator of the evening.

MICHIGAN.

LIES ABOUT CROSWELL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—The following letter from Mr. Croswell, Republican candidate for Governor, was read at a political meeting here last night:

> ADRIAN, Nov. 5.—*The Hon. William Doltz and others*—GENTLEMEN: To correct some false statements that seem to have been industriously circulated in your midst by my political enemies, I desire to assure you that I have never been in any wise a member of any secret or public proscriptive political organization; that I was not, nor was any of my family, engaged in the movement familiarly known as "the Crusade;" that, as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and of the Legislature of 1873 and 1874, I voted steadily to submit the clause of the State Constitution prohibiting license to a vote of the people for their adoption or rejection; and I refer to my record as a member of the Legislature and to my course as a man in the community where I lived, for complete refutation of the vile falsehood circulated about me in this regard. With sentiments of the highest respect, I am yours very truly,
>
> C. M. CROSWELL.

PREDICTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—The following dispatch has been received to-day:

> LANSING, Nov. 4.—As reports are in circulation that the Republican State Committee regards Michigan a doubtful State, we would inform you that the canvass shows Michigan good for not less than 20,000 for Hayes and Wheeler.
>
> S. D. BINGHAM,
> Chairman Republican State Committee.

The leading retail merchants of this city follow the example of the wholesale dealers, signing to-day a pronunciamento in favor of Hayes and Wheeler.

The Board of Trade to-day voted to hold no session on Tuesday.

The preliminary work of the campaign ends to-night, with a grand rally at the Wigwam, with Senator Ferry as speaker.

ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 4.—The grandest parade of the campaign was given here to-night by the Republicans. Some 700 torches were in line, all from this city. The city was very brilliantly illuminated on the part of business places and private residences. President Angell and other prominent members of the Faculty of Michigan University caught the spirit, and illuminated their houses and grounds. The pyrotechnic display during the march was no mean part of the attraction. The Democrats were quite dumbfounded at the unusual display.

ADRIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 4.—The Chairman of the Greenback Congressional Committee publishes a card to-day repudiating Robison, the Democratic nominee, and urging soft-money men to support B. F. Granger, of Ann Arbor.

The Croswell Guard, with a band of our best-drilled and disciplined campaign organizations in the State, went to Toledo 100 strong this afternoon, to participate in to-night's torchlight display there.

IOWA.

KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Democrats of this city had their last rally of the campaign last evening. It was their purpose to have a big demonstration, but the effort resulted in a signal failure. The Opera-House was secured, and Col. J. M. Glover, of Missouri, was announced to speak; but, when the time came, Glover failed to put in an appearance, and the meeting was held in the open air. The Hon. John H. Craig, of this city, addressed the crowd for about two hours. At first the gathering was quite large, and a little enthusiasm was shown, but the crowd thinned out rapidly, and, before the speaker was half through he found himself addressing a mere handful of men. At the same time an impromptu Republican rally was in progress at the Court-House. Notwithstanding the meeting was gotten up on the spur of the moment, and only local speakers were announced, it was a larger and more enthusiastic one than that of the Democracy. Several short but forcible speeches were made. Reports from the canvass in the county are very favorable, and the indications are that the Republicans will elect their entire county ticket, despite the fact that this is one of the strongholds of the Democracy.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 4.—To-night the Republicans had another monster torchlight procession, which made the Democracy shiver. The cause of the turnout was the name of our old War Governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, who addressed the assembled multitude at the Athenæum, and, upon his appearance on the stage the applause was so loud and long-continued that it made even the walls shake. It was some minutes before the speaker could make himself heard. His speech answered fully the hopes of the most ardent Republicans, and completely put in the shade the ablest Democratic speakers that have been making their daily rounds in this district.

Capt. Burdick, our nominee for Congress, was also present.

IOWA CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, Nov. 4.—Mr. Worley, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, addressed a large crowd at National Hall this evening. Some 300 or 400 were out in torchlight procession, about 150 of whom were on horseback. The canvass is a spirited one, and each party are hard at work. Next Monday evening the Republicans have their last grand rally of the campaign. The Hayes and Wheeler Club will organize the largest demonstration of the campaign. Gov. Kirkwood and the Hon. Rush Clark, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, will speak.

It is expected that Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will also speak here in the evening after speaking at Davenport in the afternoon.

SIOUX CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 4.—The Hon. S. L. Spink, Democratic candidate for Congress from Dakota; Bartlett Tripp, of Yankton, and Dr. Stockfield, made speeches to-night at the Academy of Music to quite a large gathering of people of all parties, and many ladies were present. The speakers labored hard for converts, but their efforts were fruitless.

This is the last political meeting to be held here before the election. The Republicans here have been active and hard at work during the past month, and calculate on giving a larger majority for Hayes than Grant received.

BURLINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 4.—The streets have been occupied to-night by a disorderly mob, who insulted people on the street, and some of them hurrahed for Jeff Davis. A meeting is being held in Union Hall, remarkable for neither numbers nor intelligence.

To-night, after the parade, David Hauser was found in a gutter on Washington street, with blood flowing from his right ear. A contusion at the base of the brain indicates rupture of blood-vessels. The man was thought to be dying.

DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 5.—The campaign closes in this city to-morrow evening by speeches from Col. Ingersoll for the Republicans and John P. Irish and others for the Democrats. Both parties will have torchlight parades.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 5.—The Republicans held their last grand rally at the Academy of Music last night. They were addressed by the Hon. S. J. McMillan, United States Senator, who confined his remarks almost entirely to the deeds of violence lately perpetrated in Mississippi. He spoke with telling effect. The Democrats have a torchlight procession to-morrow night, with speeches at the Academy of Music. The Republicans have discovered a thousand fraudulent voters on the registry list of Minneapolis. The State is sure for 10,000 Republican majority.

THE BUSINESS-VIEW.

A CARD FROM MERCHANTS AND BANKERS IN NEW YORK—WHAT THE BUSINESS-INTERESTS DEMAND.

The undersigned merchants, bankers, and business-men of New York respectfully submit the following statements for the information of all parties interested therein:

In 1865, Aug. 31, the National debt reached its maximum amount....	$2,756,431,591
Reduced June 30, 1876, to........	2,099,439,344
A reduction during this period of eleven years since the War of....	656,922,246
The annual interest charge for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, was........	143,067,741
For the past year, ending June 30, 1876........	100,243,271
A reduction in the annual interest charge since 1866 of........	42,824,470
The annual expenditures of the Government in 1876, as compared with 1866, show a reduction of..	262,349,619
And in Federal taxation more than	300,000,000

Other great results of this financial policy have been that, despite an indebtedness of more than two thousand millions, and while diminishing taxation, the credit of the country has been raised to the unprecedented point, that its 4½ per cent bonds, issued in redemption of the 6 per cents, have been selling rapidly, at home and abroad, above par in gold; and the Government has been enabled every year since 1866, not only to keep within its income, but to apply an annual average sum of $56,742,284.20 toward the payment of its indebtedness.

A careful consideration of these results of judicious management of the National Treasury during Republican Administration of the Government induces the undersigned to express their confident belief that a continuation of the same general policy which has so well sustained our commercial honor and aided so powerfully in the preservation of the Union itself, would be best promoted by the election of Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

James Lenox,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.,
John Jacob Astor,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Moses Taylor,	C. L. Tiffany,
William E. Dodge,	George S. Coe,
J. D. Vermilye,	A. A. Low,
R. Lenox Kennedy,	George Cabot Ward,
Morton, Bliss & Co.,	William H. Macy,
Drexel, Morgan & Co.,	William A. Booth,
John A. Stewart,	Cyrus W. Field,
Charles H. Russell,	B. G. Arnold & Co.,
Benjamin D. Sherman,	John W. Ellis,
James Brown,	C. E. Detmold,
John E. Williams,	John C. Hamilton.
E. D. Morgan & Co.,	

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 3.—The following is a copy of an address signed to-night by Buffalo merchants, irrespective of party:

> *To the Electors of Erie County:* We feel that the business interests of the country demand the best exertions of all our citizens in aid of the election of the candidates nominated at Cincinnati. The signs of the times indicate, faintly it may be, but certainly, the return of better days. The readiness evinced by foreign capitalists to invest in our Government securities at a reduced rate of interest; the gradual reduction of the national debt; the healthier tone of business credit; increasing activity in the demand for manufactured goods, all indicate a healthy revival of trade. In this condition of affairs we regard a change in the policy of the National Government as fraught with danger. The interval between the election and the final adoption of a definite policy by the Democratic party, if their candidate should be elected, would be an interval of uncertainty in all the domain of trade and commerce. The possibility that such a policy may be influenced more or less by sectional feeling; the certainty that the delegations from a "united South" would form a large element of the party in power; the general distrust regarding the course which might be pursued with reference to claims for property injured and destroyed in the Rebellion, and the attitude of Western Democratic leaders on the currency question, would, in our judgment, all tend to create a general and widespread feeling of uncertainty in business affairs, which of itself would be destructive of trade. The interests of employers and employes, of producers and consumers, are, in our judgment, identical in this regard; for if the prospect does not justify the manufacturer in continuing operations employes are deprived of work. If the producer cannot estimate with certainty the cost of production he must of necessity charge the consumed a price which will protect him against the risk of fluctuation in values, so that in effect all classes are alike concerned in securing a fixed and certain policy under which all may be able to make definite calculations as to the future. We can all foresee the future if the Republican ticket is elected, but we cannot all feel certain of it if that ticket is defeated. Therefore, in the interests of business, in the interests of the laborer as well as the employer, of the retailer as well as of the wholesale merchant, of the consumer as well as of the producer, we advocate the election of Hayes and Wheeler.

Such firms as Miller, Greiner & Co., Jewett & Root, Hedstrom & Co., W. H. Glenny, Sons & Co., Wood, Hubbell & Co., George W. Tifft, Sons & Co., and 100 other prominent business firms, many of whom have from 100 to 1,000 men working for them, are among the signers to this appeal.

TOLEDO.

A large number of leading business-houses in

Toledo, O., have signed the following address:

To the Business Community: It must be apparent to every careful observer that there is one matter, at least, now to be determined, which directly and seriously affects the business interests of the country, and that is THE NATIONAL CREDIT, as involved in the question of the payment of the Southern claims for damages during the War. Whatever politicians, for political effect, may say or deny, it has become entirely plain to us that the Southern people do actually and truly expect compensation for war damages, and that they will not relinquish such expectation so long as there shall appear to them to be any hope therefor. The best proof of this is supplied by the vast number of claims already presented to Congress, in the shape of bills providing for their payment, together with the action taken in different States looking to the collection of such demands through State agency. With these facts in view, it is useless for the members of Congress who present these bills to certify that the parties making such claims have "no hope or expectation" of payment.

It is not our purpose here to discuss the probability of another Rebellion, or to revive other political issues, but simply to bring before our fellow-citizens the matter of the national credit, which ever has been, and ever must be, the corner-stone of national and individual prosperity. Whatever assails or endangers that great foundation, puts in peril the entire material interests of the land. The simple matter of currency—now so wholly dependent for its value and usefulness upon confidence in the disposition and the ability of the nation to make good its pledges,—is enough to awaken the deepest solicitude in view of the inevitable consequences to follow an attempt by the Government to pay the thousands of millions of War claims in the South. The very inauguration of such policy must strike down the public credit, because intelligent men, at home and abroad, would foresee the results of such attempt. It would provoke domestic contests, revive in greatly intensified bitterness old prejudices and divisions, and inevitably raise the issue of paying such claims or of repudiating the National debt, since, with the power in its hands to determine such issue, the South would hardly be ready to continue to be taxed for the one, while denied the other. The effect of such a contest upon the public credit, could be disastrous only.

In the judgment of the undersigned, the importance given to this matter by Gov. Tilden, in writing a letter, pledging himself, if elected, to veto any bill providing for the payment of this class of claims, is a significant fact. It is not likely that a candidate for President would have broken a universal custom, to write such a letter on the eve of the election had he not been impressed both with the strong probability of such claims receiving the approval of Congress, and of the great peril involved in such policy. As an experienced business man, he could not fail to see the disastrous consequences to the national credit, to attempt to pay these claims; and correctly assuming that his fellow-citizens were equally sagacious, he was not willing to risk the consequences to himself of silence on the subject, although clearly forseeing the enhanced sense of danger which his letter must create.

The case, as thus presented by Gov. Tilden, is this: Shall the people of the North consent to place the Presidency in the hands of a man to be elected, if at all, by what is known as the "Solid South," and to be dependent for the support of his Administration upon a Congress which such candidate, at the outset, concedes is likely to undertake the payment of Rebel war-claims. Would it be safe to take the risk of an Executive thus elected, and to be thus situated, being able, though ever so much disposed, to resist the demands of his party in and out of Congress? We are free to say it would be very unsafe to trust such vast interests on so frail a support.

We have thus made the matter of the national credit the chief topic of this address, because it is the one most directly involved in the present campaign, and the one most directly and deeply affecting the great producing, manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests in which, as business men, we have special concern. With this view of the issue, we deem it both a duty and a privilege to say to our fellow-citizens, that to Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler we feel assured the great interests of the nation may safely be intrusted, and that we confidently recommend the support of these gentlemen to the voters of Toledo and the country.

HARTFORD.

A large number of the business men of Hartford, Conn., have joined in an address on the political situation. In it they say, after referring to the satisfactory condition of American credit:

We, as business-men, ask, Is it wise to change the Administration of this Government just at the time when a brighter day is dawning? Is it wise to displace from the management of public affairs a loyal party which has managed so well? The Republicans have not a hungry Solid South at their back howling for payments of all sorts of claims as a reward for a solid vote. The Democrats have just that. The Republican candidate is not obliged to write letters disavowing all intention to pay such claims. The Democratic candidate has had to do just that, and has made forged promises utterly impossible for him to keep with the hungry crowd who would place him in power.

The Republicans have placed in nomination men of spotless reputation and clean hands. The Democrats have nominated a man whose canvass has been a continual defense of charges of wrong dealing in our courts of justice, and of whom August Belmont, one of the National Democratic Committee, wrote while the question of his nomination was pending: "He has been a leading railroad lawyer, and he has not come out with clean hands."

The Republicans are safe from all danger of Southern control and Southern claims which threaten the Democratic party, and which must exercise an irresistible influence over them should they come into power.

Among the signers are the following:

W. S. Bridgman, Cashier Hartford National Bank.
John L. Bunce, President Phoenix National Bank.
G. F. Davis, President City National Bank.
C. H. Brainard, President State Bank.
John C. Tracy, President Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.
J. R. Redfield, Cashier Exchange National Bank.
C. S. Gillette, Cashier First National Bank.
Rowland Swift, President American National Bank.
W. R. Cone, President Ætna National Bank.
Gen. C. T. Hillyer, President Charter Oak National Bank.
Lucius J. Hendee, President Ætna Fire Insurance Company.
J. D. Browne, Secretary Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
H. Kellogg, President Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.
James Nichols, Secretary National Fire Insurance Company.
J. G. Batterson, President Travelers' Insurance Company.
J. B. Bunce, Vice-President Phoenix Life Insurance Company.
James Goodwin, President Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
T. O. Enders, President Ætna Life Insurance Company.
E. B. Watkinson, Treasurer Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company.
M. G. Bulkeley, President United States Trust Company.
R. E. Day, President Security Company.
Z. A. Storrs, Treasurer Pratt Street Savings Bank.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RIFLE CLUBS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A special to the *Times* from its own correspondent at Charleston says the United States Marshal and others have received information from most reliable sources that the rifle clubs will commence riding the country to-morrow morning, and will continue to do so till the polls close Tuesday. In Charleston and other towns hundreds of young men have been supplied by the Democratic Committee with heavy navy pistols, which they wear openly in belts hung about their waist. Gen. Ruger has doubled the force in some districts, where most trouble is anticipated. The Democrats

BOAST LOUDLY

that they will carry the State at all hazards, and would not scruple to fire on the Government troops if they felt sure of Tilden's election. That the clubs have been silent for a fortnight is said to be due to a letter from the Tilden bureau to Wade Hampton and others begging them to suppress further outrages, and saying, among other things: "Everything depends upon your being quiet in South Carolina. Another Hamburg affair, and we are lost." Now that it is believed that the reports of outrages could not be received in time to injure the cause North, the clubs have been freed from all restrictions.

To the Western Associated Press.

PROTECTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The distribution of United States troops through the State will be completed to-morrow. Four companies will be assigned in squads to polling-places in this city, and along the coast, but the bulk of Gen. Ruger's force will occupy the upper counties.

AN IMPORTANT CARD FROM THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—The following card has been issued, showing that there will be no interference by United States Marshals in South Carolina with the privileges of Democratic voters on election day:

A report is being widely circulated in this State and out of it to the effect that the persons arrested by the United States authorities in Barnwell, Edgefield and Aiken have been bound over to appear in Columbia on the 4th of November, in order to prevent them from being home on the day of election. This is absolutely false. All arrested persons have been bound over to appear on the fourth Monday in November. All proceedings for violating the United States Election law and the Enforcement laws have been suspended until after the election, and no arrests will be made until after Wednesday next.
JAMES G. THOMPSON,
United States Commissioner.

THE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY ACHIEVABLE—FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

L[illegible], Nov. 5.—In his speeches before Republican meetings in Western Wisconsin, which is strongly Republican, Charles Seymour, of LaCrosse, has given some facts that should serve to stimulate Republicans to do their duty on election day, as they are certain of victory if there is a full vote.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

Of the 369 Electoral votes, the winning party must secure at least 185. The safe Republican States give 147; the sure Democratic States have 107; eleven "doubtful" States cast 115. In this list of "doubtful States" are Wisconsin, 10; Indiana, 15; New York, 35; Oregon, 3; California, 6; South Carolina, 8; New Jersey, 9—with an aggregate vote of 86, all of which can be secured for Hayes and Wheeler; besides, Connecticut, 6; Louisiana, 8; Florida, 4; and North Carolina, 11, which neither party can reasonably claim. As Democrats base their hopes of electing Tilden and Hendricks on the disfranchisement of the freedmen and Union men in the South, and the capture of a few of the close or doubtful States of the North, including Wisconsin, New York, and Indiana, let us glance at some items which may impress Republicans with a correct sense of their responsibilities and duties at the forthcoming election.

WISCONSIN.

The integrity of Wisconsin is called in question. A repetition of Democratic victories in a State that did so much to suppress the Rebellion can only be construed as an abandonment of its honorable course during the War. It may surprise the over-confident enemy to learn that Wisconsin was captured by the Democrats in 1873 with fewer votes for Gov. Taylor than have been given by the Republicans of this State for their Presidents since 1856; since which time the population has nearly doubled. The maximum strength of the Democratic votes in Wisconsin on Presidential and State tickets is expressed in the elections of 1872 and 1875 at about 86,000, which was the strength of the Republican votes in 1860, and from 18,000 to 22,000 less than the Republican votes of 1868 and 1872. Our Congressional votes in 1874 left both parties at about 93,000; but if the Democratic strength of that year be estimated at 95,000 to cover personal preferences, it will still fall 13,000 short of the Republican vote of 1868, and 10,000 below the Republican vote of 1872. These figures prove that when the Democrats defeated Gov. Washburn by 15,000 majority in 1873, with 5,000 less votes than they polled for Greeley in 1872, over 40,000 Republicans neglected to vote.

NEW YORK.

New York in like manner passed into the hands of the Democrats in 1874, when Gov. Tilden was elected by 38,519 majority, although he had 29,410 less votes than Gov. Dix had in 1872; which shows that 68,000 Republicans lost their votes, and thus allowed the Democrats to capture the entire State for two years. Negligence of this kind stimulated the Southern Rebels and Ku-Klux to atrocities which would not be perpetrated if Democratic victories in the North were averted. All arguments fail to deter Democrats from doing violence to the freedmen and Union men of the South, unless backed up by a resolute and faithful Republican majority, which will see that the laws are just, and justly administered.

INDIANA.

While the Rebel yell is heard along the entire line of the same Democratic party that exulted over every disaster to the defenders of the Republic, because Indiana, while sending to Congress a delegation of nine Republicans and four Democrats, to take the places of its delegation of eight Democrats and five Republicans, has again elected its Democratic State ticket, we are encouraged to believe that State will take its rightful place among the true and loyal forces of the nation by the gratifying fact that, since the Presidential election of 1856, no Democratic candidate has carried the State of Indiana. Although its Democratic State tickets have been successful in the October elections of 1862, 1870, 1872, 1874, and 1876, the last four Presidential elections in November have shown that Indiana, when voting on the same days on which elections are held in all of the States, is reliably Republican,—its majorities having been 5,923 and 20,189 for Lincoln, and 9,572 and 22,515 for Grant. These figures very clearly indicate that Indiana has to carry from 5,000 to 20,000 illegal and fraudulent voters from other States at its October elections, who would not be allowed to vote there if the Democratic Election Boards were not as corrupt as themselves.

THIS IS THE ONLY CRUMB OF COMFORT

yet achieved by the disloyal and disreputable Democracy in this rebel and anti-rebel contest between a Solid South, with its increased representation on a population whose majority is violently disfranchised, and an almost united North.

The only State in the patriotic North in which the disloyal element obtained sufficient foothold to elect a Democratic United States Senator during the Democratic war against the Government has been partially confiscated by Democratic outlaws from other States; while in nearly all of the old Democratic, rebellious, or Southern slave States, Union men, whether black or white, have been murderously treated and cruelly deprived of the right of elective franchise. The Democrats have no offset to this charge.

No Republican or loyal State of the North has either disfranchised legal voters or countenanced illegal voting. Only in Democratic strongholds are such wrongs perpetrated in the Northern States. These Democratic plague-spots are relied upon for aid and comfort to the Rebels. None of the States that were Democratic in 1860 were found on the side of the Republic during the Rebellion; and none of them are now holding proper relations to the General Government and to the people of the United States while any citizen, however humble, is deprived of his rights, or while the pernicious doctrine of "State-Rights" overrides the better system of national sovereignty.

TILDEN.

DEMOCRATIC OPINIONS OF HIM BEFORE AND SINCE HE WAS NOMINATED—HIS ADMINISTRATION WOULD BE THE MOST CORRUPT ONE EVER KNOWN IN HISTORY.

The Albany *Evening Times*, a stanch Democratic newspaper, published at the Capital of New York, where Tilden has spent a considerable portion of his life, said:

Supreme selfishness, and a cold, unscrupulous, cunning nature, are his marked characteristics. The intensity of his selfishness has never been relaxed even by the softening influences of married life, and he seems to be as destitute of magnetism or emotion as a mummy. Having devoted the earlier portion of his life to the study of the art of money-making, he practiced it with a success which, within a few years, by one means or another, put millions in his purse. When he felt assured that the downfall of his former Tammany associates was inevitable, he hastened to promote that result. We doubt his capacity or tact to successfully lead the Democratic party of the Empire State. That he is an inefficient, hesitating, and unreliable public officer, is palpable. He is neither prompt, nor frank, nor generous, nor agreeable, nor popular. To say that the Democracy of the Union really seeks such a candidate, is to say that they are unfitted to select a President.

The Chicago *Times*, the independent Democratic organ of the Northwest, said:

Tilden and Hendricks combined would be a trade-mark of political dishonesty that all honest citizens would spurn. It would not get an Electoral vote north of the Ohio River. For Tilden to swallow Hendricks and survive, is an imaginable possibility. For Hendricks to swallow Tilden and survive, is an imaginable possibility. But for Tilden and Hendricks to swallow each other and survive, is plainly not within the bounds of things possible.

The New York *Express*, a leading Democratic paper of New York City, said:

A man who has dealt so largely in railroads, and profited so largely by them, will not be trusted as a candidate. The losses have been too frightful upon the one hand, and the private gains too enormous on the other, to make any man identified as Mr. Tilden is with railroads, the proper candidate for President of the United States. We seek simply to avoid the defeat of the Democratic party in November next by using all fair and honorable means to prevent an unwise nomination at St. Louis.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), May 31.

If the Democratic party should establish a precedent by rewarding such a "Reformer" as Tilden with a Presidential nomination, the nation would be disgraced, and the party-name would be stained like the hand of Lady Macbeth.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), June 5.

A private letter, just received from New York, from a gentleman of fairness and intelligence, says: "I had a good opinion of Tilden until I came among those that know him, but I find they all agree that his show of Reform is a humbug." The recent Albany Conference (Democratic) is corroborative of all this testimony.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), June 5.

There are a few facts concerning Sam Tilden which we trust will sink into the minds of Western and Southern Democrats:

1. He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has long been a political plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.

2. He has sought this high office by methods so unprecedentedly shameless and disreputable that it would be an everlasting stigma upon a Democratic Convention to nominate him, and a reproach upon the American people to elect him if nominated.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), June 5.

Tilden's surroundings are bad. If elected he would take to the White House the worst set of political jobbers and thieves ever seen in Washington; and that's saying a good deal.

It could not but be that a man educated in cunning, in hypocrisy, in iniquity, nominated in corruption and shameless effrontery, even though his millions could elect him, would give us the most corrupt Administration the country has ever known.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), June 8.

The political jobbers, thieves, and betrayers of the people are very generally in favor of Tilden.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), June 17.

All the vicious, thieving, corrupt elements of the Democratic party are moving towards "Reform" under the banner of Tilden.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), June 22.

His nomination will disrupt and disorganize the Democratic party. It means defeat.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.), July 9.

The Republican papers continue to copy from the *Enquirer* complimentary allusions to Samuel J. Tilden previous to his nomination. We have repeatedly said we have nothing to take back.

Chillicothe (O.) Advertiser (Gov. Allen's home paper), June 22.

Allen was never connected with the swindling Tammany Democracy, but the famous Eastern "Reform" candidate was "hand in glove" with Tweed for years. Allen's "Reform" is a real thing; Tilden's is a "damned barren ideality." Allen is a Democrat; Tilden is not. Allen can carry Ohio; Tilden cannot. Allen can carry New York; Tilden cannot. Allen would be elected; while, with Tilden as the candidate, the Democrats would be defeated more disastrously than they were with Greeley.

Brooklyn Argus (Dem.), July 24.

Three of Tilden's selected delegates from this city are now defendants in Ring suits for fraud and conspiracy, and one of them is the principal owner of a blackmail newspaper. One of Tilden's delegates came to this city under an assumed name, and has never been naturalized. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people believe him to be as much of a rascal as ever Tweed was.

Brooklyn Argus (Dem.), Aug. 15.

New York and Brooklyn are Democratic cities. New York gives 80,000 and Brooklyn 8,000 Democratic majorities. When Tilden became Chairman of the State Committee in 1866, the bonded debt of New York City was $45,187,000. When he retired from the position in December, 1874, the bonded debt was $151,803,000,—an increase of $97,616,000 in eight years. In addition to this an average of $25,000,000 per annum were collected in taxes; so that the Democratic City of New York, during the eight years of Tilden's Chairmanship of the Committee, expended the modest sum of $296,000,000. This was nearly one-half of the assessed value of all the personal and real property of the city when they commenced operations. It would have only required ten years more of such management to swallow the value of the great commercial emporium of America. The tax-rate in 1866 was $1.69 on the hundred; in 1875 it $2.96,—an increase of 75 per cent.

Under Tilden's Administration his party stuffed the ballot-boxes, made false counts of votes, suborned newspapers, gave election-certificates to defeated candidates, and elected corrupt Judges, so that no redress could be had.

They found Brooklyn in 1866 with a debt of $10,500,000. They proceeded immediately to business. When Tilden retired from the Chairmanship in 1875, they had "changed" Brooklyn's debt up to over $42,000,000,—an increase of over $30,000,000 in those same eight years of partnership. The taxes raised were about $7,000,000 per annum.

Brooklyn Argus (Dem.), Aug. 23.

From 1866 to 1872, Samuel J. Tilden, John T. Hoffman, and William M. Tweed were associate Sachems of the New York Democratic Committee known as Tammany. Tilden was Chairman of the State Committee, Hoffman was Mayor of the city, and Tweed was "Boss" of Conventions, boss of Legislatures, boss of the Judges, boss of expenditures,—and boss of Tilden and Hoffman.

Brooklyn Argus (Dem.), Aug 23.

Eleven Constitutional Amendments to protect the people of the State of New York from Rings and special legislation were presented to be voted for in 1874. Eight of the most important of these amendments were marked "canceled" on the ballots sent out by Tilden's Committee. No protest came from the Chairman. Thus are Rings perpetuated, instead of being rendered impossible.

Brooklyn Argus (Dem.), Oct. 12.

The people are not yet ready to accept as a chief the man who looked on with cold indifference while the nation was in its death-struggle, who pronounced the War a failure, and who expostulated against the use of force in the preservation of the Government. The man who could withhold his income-tax and make a false return of his earnings, while soldiers suffered and struggled in the field, is no leader for the patriotic masses of the American people.

New Haven Union (Dem.)

Tilden is utterly unscrupulous, and, by his lavish expenditure of money now, he is raising the hope in the breasts of impecunious strikers that money will flow like water if he becomes the standard-bearer.

In a leading editorial published June 27, after advocating Mr. Hendricks' claim to the first place on the Democratic ticket, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* said of Mr. Tilden:

No record of Reform, elaborately manufactured for campaign purposes, and made to serve as a mere outside veneering to a life of political trickery, will serve the party's turn. Loud professions of honesty and zeal for Reform are rather a hindrance than success in a time when the most earnest professions have been found to conceal the most startling villainy.

Beyond these facts is the current belief—not confined to personal or political enemies either—that some portion, at least, of Mr. Tilden's large wealth was secured in a way that will make him an unsuccessful candidate for President.—*New York Express (Dem.).*

It [the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks] would be, on the very face of it, an advertisement of total political depravity. So palpable a fraud would disgust both the friends of honest money, the devotees of the wretched legal-tender swindle, and receive the approbation of none but political hucksters.—*Chicago Times (Dem.).*

It is well known that Gov. Tilden packed the Utica Convention, and secured a majority of the delegates from his State who should go to the National Convention. Among the men so selected by him are several indicted officials and notorious scoundrels, who, less than one year ago, Gov. Tilden said to us, "ought to be in State Prison."—*Brooklyn Argus (Dem.).*

Such is not the case with Mr. Tilden. He has a record, and, unfortunately, it is not one which will stand adverse criticism. Moreover, he is the selection of politicians. He awakens no enthusiasm among the people. If nominated, Hayes will beat him as bad as Grant did Greeley.—*Chicago Times (Dem.).*

Gov. Tilden's advocacy of "hard money" is as insincere as any of his other positions. As a Reformer, Gov. Tilden is a fraud; as a business man, he is badly smirched; as a hard-money man, he is without convictions; as an advertising adventurer and suborner of the press, he is impudent; as a political trickster, he is a disgrace. He is willing to talk about National honor and advocate hard money at the East, while violating the laws of the country and issuing an illegal currency in the West.—*Brooklyn Argus (Dem.).*

That is the story, told in brief, that was filed in Judge Williams' Court a month or two ago against the great railroad-lawyer, who has not yet made anything like a definite reply to it. These two operations involve what is called breach of trust; that is, Mr. Tilden, being intrusted with a certain sum of money for specific purposes, diverts it from these purposes into his own bank-account.—*Chicago Times (Dem.).*

NASBY.

MR. NASBY IS GIVEN CHARGE OF THE SOUTHERN EDITORIAL BUREAU FOR ONE DAY, AND, AS USUAL, MAKES A MUDDLE OF IT—THE TERRIBLE RESULT.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDERIT X-ROADS (WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY), Oct. 29, 1876.—The Editorial Burow run by the Great Reformer, Tilden, in Noo York, wich furnishes reddy-made editorials to Dimekratic editors, is one uv the most beneficent ideas uv the age. It is well to hev the Dimecratic press furnished with its articles reddy made,—1st, becoz ther ought to be some intellek into em; and, 2d, becoz without one common fount of inspiration, in a party made up uv sich diverse vews ez ours, ther woodent be that yoonanimity wich is desirable.

It is a plesent thing for a Dimekratic editor to get his editorials all printed on a sheet, for it saves work, and besides he alluz knows he is sayin the right thing. Hence I have alluz approved uv the Noo York Burow, and was delited when another wuz put in operashun in Looisville.

The Manager uv the Loosiville Burow is an old friend uv mine, and last week when I wuz in that city, to see about gittin off our Reformers wich are to vote in Injeany, I made my hedquarters in his offis. He wuz called away to be gone a day while I wuz there, and he desired me to take charge uv the offis. Gladly I assoomed the task, for hevin looked at the nigger Postmaster at the Corners the day I left, I felt that I coodent do too much for Tilden and Reform.

"I know I kin trust yoo, Nasby," sed he, "for yoor hart is in the work, and yoo are a man uv intelligence. You will find likker enuff in that dimijon to last yoo till I return."

And then he sent out for the printed sheets uv editorial matter, wich wuz to be sent out that day, and explained em to me. This lot wuz to go to the Northeast, that to the Northwest, tother to the South, and so on, and, remarkin that eternal vigilance is the price of post-offises, went his way.

I alluz commence work with a drink, and, findin the likker ruther better than that we git at the Corners (Tilden don't scrimp his officers), I took two or three ez an appetizer, and then two or three more to satisfy my appetite.

Things immejitly assoomed a rose-colored hue to me. In the olden time when I wuz in debt, and it worried me,—that wuz a great many years ago,—I allus flew for releef to the flowin bole. One drink made me feel ez though the debt wuz half paid, another pervided me with the money to pay the other half, and four made me a capitalist, lookin about for elegible investments. It is the same now, only it takes more to rasp the coats uv the stumick, and grip the more immejit centres uv life. In this instance, four drinks made Injeany shoor for Tilden, five gave us Ohio, and by the time I hed taken a dozen, I wood hev bet my boots on carryin Massychoosits.

In this condishun uv mind I commenced my work. I wuz zeelus—wood that I hed bin jooclishus. I sent off a ton or more uv reddy-made editorials, and, feelin that I hed done my dooty, laid me down to sleep.

. . . .

There wuz dismay in that burow in about ten days. I hed forgotten the direckshuns, and hed sent to all the Dimocratic editors in Wisconsin this editorial:

Samuel J. Tilden never sympathized with the War nor its abettors. He considered a man with a blue uniform on as but little better than a gorilla, and his hatred of Abolitionism amounts to almost a mania. The restoration of the old order of things will be Mr. Tilden's first work.

And this to the Dimecratic editors uv Iowa:

There can be no doubt as to Mr. Tilden's position on the question of the prompt payment of the claims of the people of the South for property destroyed by the hordes of the tyrant Lincoln. We know he is committed to it as strongly as it is possible for a man to be. And besides, when his principal support comes from the South, how can he avoid it? Every Southerner who lost property during the late unholy War will vote for Tilden and Reform.

And this to every blessid Dimecratic editor in Alabama:

It is absurd to suppose that Mr. Tilden would favor so monstrous a proposition as the payment of Rebel War-claims, for property taken from red-handed Rebels by the gallant soldiers of the Republic in putting down an unholy and unjustifiable Rebellion. Mr. Tilden during the War was a steady upholder of his country's flag, and the North had no more actively loyal citizen. He is pledged against any proposition of the kind, or anything looking to it.

And wat waz wuss, this to South Carolina:

What absurdity to charge Mr. Tilden with a desire to restore Slavery, or to deprive our colored fellow-citizens of the ballot. True, while Slavery had a constitutional guarantee, he was willing the curse should exist until it could be constitutionally exterminated, and he may have doubted the expediency of giving the colored man the ballot till the bitterness of the War had been in some degree alleviated. But Mr. Tilden would sooner remain in private life than to deprive the colored man of the ballot he is entitled to, and, in the event of his election, the whole power of the Government, civil and military, will be used to protect him in his Heaven-born rights. Wade Hampton and his murderous crew will hunt their holes when that lover of Equality, Samuel J. Tilden, is seated in the Presidential Chair, and has the army in his control.

And this to Connecticut and Massychoosits:

Mr. Tilden has no sympathy with the Eastern Shylocks who demand hard money and resumption of specie-payments. He is committed to a flexible currency, and as large a volume of greenbacks as the wants of the country demand. And he will not go to the blue-nosed Puritan for advice as to the quantity to be used.

This to Injeany and Ohio:

No man who knows him will accuse Mr. Tilden of that undiluted lunacy, that financial madness, of anti-resumption and expansion. He is for hard-money, first, last, and all the time; he would resume, were it possible, next year, next month, next week, to-morrow. He had no sympathy with the howlers for greenbacks and none whatever with those who would postpone indefinitely the payment of the debt in the only money that is money—gold.

I hed sent the editorials intended for Alabama and South Carolina to Wisconsin and Iowa, and them intended for the East into the West; and the trouble wuz, that ez the editors wich got em hed got into a habit uv publishin uv the Burow articles without reedin uv em, half uv em got into cirkelashen.

The remark uv the manager when he returned and found out wat hed happened, wuz pointed: "The only good there is in whisky is, it kills Nasbys."

It won't hurt us much, however. The Dimocrisy, ez a rule, ain't gifted reeders, and the most uv em will hev votid afore they git the articles spelled out. This inability to reed is our rock, and on it we rest sekoorely. Still I wish it hedn't happened, and I wish also that it wuz possible for me to labor in a party that hedn't quite so many sets uv principles. I shel never drink a drop hereafter when I hev hold uv the machinery uv the organizashen.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Reformer.

BOWEN FOR STEWARD.

GEORGE S. DECLINES TO WITHDRAW, AND VOUCHES FOR LEW'S HONESTY.

The following letter has been sent to George S. Bowen, Greenback candidate for Congress:

HEADQUARTERS GREENBACK ASSOCIATION, SOUTH CHICAGO, EAST SIDE, Nov. 3.—*The Hon. George S. Bowen, Greenback Candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District, Illinois*—SIR: In compliance with the expressed wish of a large majority of the members of the Greenback Association of this place, this Association begs to inform you that it has withdrawn from your further support for the office to which you were nominated by the Tremont-House Committee of the Greenback party. It may be proper to add, also, that your withdrawal from the canvass at this time is desired by this Association, as well as by others with whom we are in correspondence, for the following reasons:

First—At this stage of the canvass, it must be apparent to the most casual observer that the Democratic element of the "Greenback" party has resolved itself back into that party, and that its votes will be given to the candidates of that party, from President to Coroner.

Second—That whatever remains of the "Greenback" party is that element alone which was drawn from the Republican party on the issues of Reform and the currency.

Third—That, as the canvass now stands, you are simply a candidate in name only—a candidate without the support of a party having a recognized status in this district.

Fourth—That every vote given for you is substantially a vote given in favor of the election of John R. Hoxie, a gentleman whose course during this canvass, if common and almost universal report be true, has been characterized by the most notorious, profligate, and corrupt practices, whose election could be regarded only as a public calamity, and whose sympathies, fortunes, and interests have been, and now are, with railway capitalists, stock-yard monopolists, and National Bank operators, instead of with the public generally, and the laboring man in particular,—a man who nominated himself as a "Greenback" reformer; who was nominated by a riotous mob at the regular Democratic Congressional Convention of this district; and who now publicly declares himself a Republican. Can it be possible that you desire the election of such a man? a man who has been "everything by turns, and nothing long"?

Fifth—Narrowing the issue down to a choice between William Aldrich and John R. Hoxie, no doubt exists in our minds as to where that choice should fall. Deprived of the possibility of electing a candidate who is in sympathy with ourselves on the currency question, it becomes us to select the next best man for whom our votes can be cast.

The canvass thus far in the First Congressional District has failed to disclose any good reason why we should vote for Mr. Hoxie for Congress. He is eminently the candidate of a powerful railway interest, existing not only here but, in the lobbies and legislative halls of the National Capital, and, if common report may be believed, it is the money of this interest which is now being so lavishly expended to secure his election, instead of his own. It is quite unnecessary to review the remarkable circumstances attending the nomination of Mr. Hoxie by the Democratic Convention; of the mob violence which percipitated it upon that body, driving out the adherents and friends of Mr. Cauldfield, and seizing the nomination by force. Nor is it necessary to review his characteristic performances during his present candidature. It is sufficient to say that his conduct in this respect can escape the most severe censure only when it escapes observation. Contrasted with that of his opponent, Mr. Aldrich, can you doubt for a moment where the choice, not only of this Club, but of every honorable, high-minded citizen in this District, must fall?

Sixth—Are you not aware that about three weeks ago a most corrupt and infamous alliance was made between Mr. Steward, the "Greenback" candidate for Governor of the State, and Mr. Hoxie, by the terms of which your pretentions to Congress were to be disregarded by the former as a consideration for the support of the immense and powerful railway interests represented by the latter? Are you not aware that by so doing Mr. Steward has betrayed in a most shameful and outrageous manner the farmers of this State who first placed him in nomination at the Decatur Convention in February last? Are you not aware that this man Steward obtained his nomination at that time and place by the most shallow, deceptive, and fraudulent pretensions; that he promises, through his friends, to expend the sum of $50,000, if necessary, to buy his way into the Gubernatorial chair of this State; that he committed himself in the most positive and unequivocal manner to the maintenance and support of those rights and principles for which the farmers, not only of Illinois, but of the entire West, have so long been contending in their contests with railway monopolists and capitalists; and that he has "gone back" on every one of these pledges expressed and implied? His bargain with Mr. Hoxie is alone sufficient proof of his apostacy, and of the great peril in which he has placed those interests of the farmers which he was bound by every honorable consideration to support and maintain.

In conclusion, sir, allow us again to urge upon you the propriety of abandoning a canvass in which it appears that all semblance of public or partisan support has abandoned you. It cannot be very gratifying to your ambition to know that you are left so far behind in this race as to be wholly lost sight of. Do not forget that there is an inherent and inborn abhorrence in the mind of every American citizen at the idea that the dearest and most valued right he possesses—that of an exercise of the elective franchise—may by any possibility, be made the subject of a bargain and sale. Relieve yourself from the suspicion even that such may be your purpose, by promptly withdrawing from a contest in which you have long since ceased to play scarcely an observable part, and by so doing you will preserve that fair name which you have so long enjoyed among your fellow-men.

The foregoing was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Association. LOUIS A. FREY, Secretary.

MR. BOWEN'S REPLY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1876.—*Louis A. Frey, Esq., Secretary Greenback Association, South Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR SIR: In reply to your letter of 3d inst. published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of this date, in which among other things you state that your Association "has withdrawn from your [my] further support for the office to which you were nominated," and "that your withdrawal from the canvass at this time is desired by this Association," etc., permit me to say that I accepted the nomination tendered by the Independent Greenback party as their candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District, because I was then and am now in harmony with the principles advocated by that party, and because I am clearly of the opinion that the applicaion of those principles by an honest and fearless Administration would lead us more directly out of our present financial difficulty, than by any other road. I did not accept the nomination for the purpose of withdrawing at some convenient moment, or for the purpose of putting myself in the market to be sold out to the highest bidder, and if your Association is not in accord with the principles of the Independent party, you have done wisely in withholding your support, for in that case I could not represent you.

I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. John R. Hoxie, and as to the charges you make against him I have no personal knowledge, but if your members believe them true it behooves you as honest men to guard with care "the dearest and most valued right, that of an exercise of the elective franchise," and cast your vote for some other candidate.

As to the "corrupt and infamous alliance" made between Mr. Steward, the Independent candidate for Governor, and Mr. Hoxie, referred to in your letter, I should need stronger proof than you have furnished; in fact, I believe the charge is false. I know Mr. Steward well; have known him for twenty years, and believe him honest, capable, and true to the principles he advocates.

As to Mr. Aldrich, I can only say, if you fully indorse the principles which he advocates, viz.: "immediate resumption of specie payments," "a single standard, and that "gold"; if you favor the "demonetizing of silver"; if you approve a still further depreciation of our Treasury notes, by depriving them of their "legal-tender" features; in fact, if you can indorse the Grant-Babcock-Belknap Administration, you should not "doubt for a moment" for whom to cast your vote.

If, as you state, "the Democratic element of the Greenback party has resolved itself back into that party," why have the Democrats in Du Page County, and also a great army of laboring men without distinction of party, approved my nomination? Is it because they believe the adoption of our principles will reduce the list of our county poor, numbering at this time over 2,500 families, who procure their daily support from the County Agent? Is it because further contraction reduces still lower the low wages they are now receiving? Is it not that all they desire is, that we shall have one currency for all, for the laborer and the bond-holder, and equal taxation; in short, equal justice?

As to my being made "the subject of a bargain and sale," you need have no fears,—not one,—and whether or not the result shall be gratifying to my "ambition" (?), I desire most earnestly to state that if each member of your Association, and each voter in this district, will go to the polls on Tuesday next, and cast his ballot, not as the purchased slave of any man, or any party, but in the exercise of that inherent right of every American citizen, and let that ballot represent his honest convictions, he will have done his duty, and the result, whatever it may be, will be satisfactory to me. Respectfully yours, GEORGE S. BOWEN.

MOSBY.

HE PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—Democrats have been making, in the South particularly, constant and virulent attacks on Col. Mosby. They represent him as a hired agent of the Administration, and endeavor to excite hostility against him as a deserter from the Confederacy. He has written in reply to one of these charges the following letter, which needs no further explanation:

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 2.—*Col. James B. O'Neal*—DEAR SIR: I have just received your letter of the 30th ult., informing me that a Democratic orator in Philadelphia had stated that Gen. Grant had appointed me to some office. I am glad that you denounce the statement as a lie. It originated with the Tilden Bureau, and was pronounced by me to be false in a letter published several weeks ago. They still continue to circulate this and other lies about me. I have never received in any shape the slightest favor or benefit of any kind from Gen. Grant's Administration, although I was his cordial supporter. The few Confederates he has appointed to office in the South were as loyal to the Government during the War as Tilden, and are much more so now. I am unable to account for the ferocity with which I have been pursued by the Tilden organs, unless it be that they think their candidate has a claim upon me for my support on account of *the messages of sympathy and cheer I received from him during that unhappy period when I was fighting to overthrow the Government of the Union.* But for the advice of such men in the North as Tilden the South never would have plunged into a disastrous war, and

Launched her fortunes on that perfidious bark,
Built in the eclipse and rigged with curses dark.

In haste, very truly, JOHN S. MOSBY.

The foregoing letter was received by a gentleman in this city to-day.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Gen. Thomas Jordan, who was Chief of Staff to Gen. Beauregard during the Rebellion, passed through here to-night from Virginia, where he is temporarily engaged in mining operations, to New York, where he resides, to vote for Tilden.

ELEVEN MEN.

The detachment of the United States army stationed at Petersburg, to which Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, refers in his incendiary proclamation which practically incites Virginia Democrats to rebellion, consists of one Lieutenant and ten men. The life of the Republican candidate for Congress has been threatened in that district, and serious disturbances have recently occurred there. The United States Marshal has reason to apprehend violence on election day, and has simply taken the precaution to have a few representatives of national authority stationed there in order that they may be used under Attorney-General Taft's letter of instructions to United States Marshals, provided they are needed.

ABOUT TOWN.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward, according to their old custom of holding a mass-meeting at Steinbrecker's Hall, No. 1154 Milwaukee avenue, the Sunday previous to election, met yesterday afternoon in considerable number, and were quite enthusiastic. A band of music was in attendance, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. Johnson. Speeches were made by Louis Nelke, Maj. Howard, John Baumgarten, and others. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Mills, Clough, and Davis.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS

of Election are notified that their transfer registry books will be ready for delivery to them at the United States District Court-room at 11 o'clock this forenoon, instead of 3 p. m., as previously announced.

WHY HARRISON WANTS TO GO TO CONGRESS.

"Spread-Eagle Carter," the West-Side candidate for re-election to Congress, is circulating posters, printed in German, addressed to the "Deutsche Mitbuerger," specifying among other equally patent reasons why the Germans should vote for "Our Carter," that his family has for many years resided in Germany, and his two youngest children speak German only. Col. Davis, his opponent, is denounced as a "high-nosed Yankee and mucker, and Colonel of the First Regiment." Col. Davis is neither a "mucker" nor a "temperanzler." He is a native of Massachusetts, and his nasal organ is not any higher than the average. The Colonel regrets that he cannot have it planed down to meet the wishes of those, including Carter H., who think it more elevated than it should be.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTACKS ON J. H. CLOUGH.

The attacks on Mr. Clough, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, have grown more than usually filthy lately, and the supposition is that the nominee of the Democratic party is supplying the funds for the reprinting of the lies. Yesterday morning the lie-maker got out a set of circulars containing the most villainous abuse of Mr. Clough, headed, "A Few Plain Words About a Briber and Liar of the Name of Hough," and a cargo of them was taken over to Mr. Kern's saloon, where several of his friends were consuming fluid. The crowd looked the abuse over and advised Kern that so dirty an attack would hurt him, as its author, more than it would Clough, and they advised him to suppress the thing. After considering the matter for some time, Mr. Kern agreed to do so, and went over to the *Staats* office and stopped the press, which was running on the circulars. A few copies of the scurrilous attack are, however, in circulation, and one of them is in possession of the writer.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

It is understood that the Municipal Reform Club has resolved to recommend M. J. Dunne for Representative from the Fifth District, in place of Thomas Ferris, whom they deem unworthy of the position to which he aspires.

KERN'S DUPLICITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1876.—In Kern's statements, published in the *Times* of Nov. 5, he says he will not give the office of Jailer to one who uses liquors. He has virtually given the office to a German, who sells drinks and has actually been indicted by the Grand Jury for selling liquors to prisoners confined in the County Jail.

The statement he has made is false, and one which he thinks, being published at so late an hour, could not be contradicted, and in that manner get the votes of honest, unthinking men, who are not acquainted with the character of a man who can be a Republican, a Democrat, or a People's party man, to gain the position of Sheriff, to which he has so long aspired. P. E. ROLLINS.

A WARNING FROM MILWAUKEE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—For the information of Democratic repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, who may think that this county will be a good field for them to ply their vocation in, I will say that every precinct has been thoroughly canvassed by skilled and competent canvassers, and all necessary precaution taken to have an honest election in this county. I would therefore suggest to these Tilden reformers to confine themselves to the City of Chicago, for a trip to this city may end in receiving a term in the Penitentiary. Very truly yours,

JOHN H. MANSCHOT,
Secretary Executive Committee.

"THE LANGUAGE OF CONGRESS."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Nov. 4.—Being a resident and a voter of this (the Third) Congressional District, I was not a little pleased at THE TRIBUNE's expose of the *Times'* lies in reference to Mr. Brentano, our popular candidate for Congress. Without wasting words on Le Moyne, who is simply a nonentity in Lake County and will get but a handful of votes there, allow me to add a word to your very first remarks in reply to Shylock Storey.

The charge that Mr. Brentano cannot address an audience in "the language of Congress" is sheer nonsense, and has no foundation. THE TRIBUNE, in its remarks under the head of "The Third Congressional District," neglected to mention that Mr. Brentano had addressed an immense and enthusiastic audience in Waukegan, and he addressed us, too, in "the language of Congress," and in such good, plain English, that he was cheered and applauded to the echo by an audience composed largely of Americans, among whom were a handsome showing of ladies. And our German fellow-citizens were there, too, both ladies and gentlemen, in goodly numbers. Mr. Brentano's speech on this occasion was pronounced one of the strongest and best of the campaign in Lake County, and, as a proof that it was "delivered in what Shylock Storey calls "the language of Congress," I will say that such lame ducks as Ed Dennis, "Left-Footed" Haines, "Old Bod," an other Democratic birds, are getting black in the face over their efforts to destroy its good effects here in Waukegan. If our next Congress is composed wholly of Brentanos, the "War" is forever over. Yours, etc., JINKS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ELEVENTH-HOUR CONVERSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AKRON, O., Nov. 5.—Louis Miller, President of the agricultural works of C. Aultman & Co., at Canton, O., and President of the Akron Iron Company, and Superintendent of the large mower and reaper works of Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Miller is a Republican, but has differed with the Republican party on its financial policy, and had intended voting for Cooper, but the other issues which have been thrown into the canvass have caused him to take this step, believing it to be unsafe at this time to do anything that would place the control of the Government in the hands of the Democrats, to be controlled by the people of the States lately in rebellion against the lawfully-constituted authorities of the nation. This makes the prominent business men of Akron nearly a unit for Hayes.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 4.—The Republicans of this city had a most imposing demonstration here to-night, with 2,500 torches in line. The feeling in this section is unusually good, and the majority for Hayes will greatly exceed that of the State ticket in the October election. The Greenback party, which polled 1,400 votes in October in this Congressional District, is thought to have nearly melted away, and will not make much of a show.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 5.—The campaign in this State is about closing. The Republicans will elect three Congressmen as against two last election.

A PARALLEL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKPORT, Ind., Nov. 3.—I think you say that Judge McAllister's declaration, "I have made up my mind that this man ought not to be convicted of murder," is without a parallel. You are mistaken. There is a parallel for it, and Chicago furnished it. Charley O'Malley, or as he called himself Char-less O'Malla, who used to run a "Coort" at the north end of Clark-street bridge, is the author of it. In a case against a vessel Captain, when the defendant desired to introduce testimony in his own behalf, Charley exclaimed, "Howld yur tongue, sur! I med up me mind about this case before I kem into coort at all."

Never say McAllister's declaration is unparalleled. TRINITY RYAN.

THE PENITENTIARY ORGAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MT. PLEASANT, Ia., Nov. 3.—The Chicago *Times* of Oct. 28 boasts of 120 *Weekly Timeses* taken at the Penitentiary here, against twenty-eight TRIBUNES and twelve *Inter-Oceans*. This is what I would expect, for this reason—not that every Democrat is a criminal, but almost every criminal is a Democrat. Every Democrat is not a drunkard, but almost every drunkard is a Democrat. Yours, G.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, with all modern improvements; taken on a mortgage; $500 cash, balance $50 monthly; South Side, near city limits; steam and street cars. Inquire at 40 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW 9-ROOM BRICK houses, $25 per month. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 27 AND 31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., will make rent very low to good parties; houses in perfect order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BY THE DAY, WEEK, OR month, nicely-furnished warmed rooms. 394 New Dearborn-st., south of Harrison, 2½ blocks s. of P. O.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE WITH BASEMENT, AT 184 South Water-st., with rooms above arranged for office purposes. Apply to W. H. BAKER, Room 2, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES 200 AND 202 JACKSON-ST., with or without steam power; rent low. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—BY J. M. MARSHALL, REAL ESTATE and renting broker, 97 South Clark-st.—Stores and offices, centrally located, with vaults, sleeping-rooms, and dwellings, in all parts of the city.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

23 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with good board, $4 and $5 a week; good neighborhood and central.

NEAR JEFFERSON PARK, ON ADAMS-ST.—Two large rooms, one an alcove, handsomely furnished, to four gentlemen. Accommodations and table first-class; private family; 6:30 o'clock dinner.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

1081 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; surroundings first-class; references exchanged.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., 3d door north of Monroe-st.—Having renewed my lease I am now prepared to furnish first-class board, with good rooms, for the winter at very low rates. Transient reduced to $1.50 per day; furnished rooms to rent without board, $3 per week.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—UNPRINCIPLED PARties advertise divorces (?) for causes not recognized by the laws of any State. All who desire "legal divorce," without unnecessary publicity or personal presence, may correspond or call at law office of F. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 18, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR RENT—PIANOS AND ORGANS; RENTING A specialty; on commission instruments at low prices and easy terms. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st., near Adams.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A BLOCK OF THREE ACRES centrally located in Dixon, Ill., for good improved city property. Inquire or address E. B. WESTON, 180 East Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR THE PRI- [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE SALESMAN—A first-class salesman to travel and take charge of a large Western trade, already established. To a person capable of filling the situation a liberal salary will be paid. Address P. O. Box 5255, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED JOBbing-house, with superior advantages, two salesmen, with first-class trade, to sell boots and shoes in the West and Northwest; must be temperate and reliable. Address Box 2882, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN. NICOLL, 181 South Clark-st.

WANTED—CASHIER AND COLLECTOR; YOUNG man well educated, writing good hand, and with $100 to deposit as security. Address for two days P 74, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND LADIES TO SELL THIRteen new and fast selling articles; agents are making from $7 to $12 a day; catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENT — SMART, INTELLIGENT young man, to solicit orders for the best thing on record; $10 daily. 408 State-st., from 9 to 12.

WANTED—25 COAL-MINERS TO GO INTO THE country. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MEN TO REPRESENT us in every unoccupied county in the United States. Those who do not believe we have the best-selling article in America should investigate. Should you have no money, the business will not answer your purpose; if reduced to a postal card, do not write. But if prepared to invest moderately in a legitimate, safe, and permanent business, send half price for our dollar samples, or stamp for particulars, but do not call at the office and bother us. Address RAY & CO., 81 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—25 EXTRA SUPERNUMERARIES TO-night for the opera. Apply at stage door McVicker's Theatre, between 6 and 7 p. m. W. A. LAVELL.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL NEW ARTICLES, chromos, etc. Best terms given. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN GIRL. CALL MONday at 403 West Fulton-st.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID, MIDDLE AGED; reference required. 114 West Madison-st., Desplaines House.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 781 Washington-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHWOMAN THAT has had long experience in laundry-work, at 319 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW REFINED YOUNG LADIES TO solicit orders for the best thing on record; $3 to $5 daily. 408 State-st., from 1 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN, having 14 years' experience in coffee roasting and spice grinding, to roast coffee or work in spice mill. Address S 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN an American family to do kitchen work; first-class reference. Call on Monday from 10 to 4 o'clock at 195 Larrabee-st., near Division.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 296 Division-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, either in store or private family; can cut and fit, and has her own machine. Address Room 28 Kingsbury Block, 115 East Randolph-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILDREN'S NURSE or second work and sewing. Good reference. [illegible] West Taylor-st., near Lincoln.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT of good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WE STILL CONTINUE to give the most satisfaction that ever was given, supplying first-class families with all kinds of servants. MRS. BAKER, 60 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists and separate State Sections. A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, etc.; pants from $3 to $5; ladies' dresses from $5 to $25, and miscellaneous goods. Address [illegible] State-st., MR. J. YOUNG.

COCKROACHES AND BED-BUGS—HOUSES UNtenantable made perfectly clean by contract (warranted). Houses examined free. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

FOX'S POOL-ROOM—ELECTION POOLS SATurday at 8 p. m., also Monday and Tuesday at 2 and 8 p. m., afternoon and evening.

KID GLOVES AT THE WEST SIDE KID GLOVE Store, 240 West Madison-st., 50 cents to $2 a pair.

TO PROFESSIONALS—PROF. SNYDER, THE bone soloist of Philadelphia, arrived in our city on Saturday. He challenges any bone soloist of this city of Chicago for $50 or $100, or more. If any one wishes to accept this, he can do so by calling on me at the Union Hotel. Yours, J. S.

$500 A MONTH TO LIVE AGENTS SELLING our Letter Book; no press or water used; sample copy, worth $3, free. Send stamp for circular. Excelsior Manufacturing Company, 99 Madison-st. and 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATurdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FAMILY BAY HORSE 7 years old, perfectly gentle, and does not shy at locomotives. Can be driven double or single, and will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at 1130 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—SIX PASSENGER ROCKAWAY AND two Victoria carriages, very cheap; also two square-box top buggies (Ten Broeck's and Hall & Bartlett's make) for $100 each, and phaetons, top-wagons, etc., of good makers, little used, and cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 393 Wabash-av.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER at my farm; terms low; first-class city references. Address G. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

SLEIGHS—WE HAVE MANUFACTURED THE BEST and cheapest sleigh ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, or other good security or collaterals; also money loaned on furniture. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE $5,000 to loan at 8 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL-ESTATE security, $1,500, $2,000, and $3,500. B. W. THOMAS & CO., 132 LaSalle-st.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty in sums of $4,000 or over. Commissions low. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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FOUND—420 WEST ERIE-ST. CAN HEAR OF A handkerchief and ring, found on a streetcar last night, by calling at the house of CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Call for A. O. ABBOTT.

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The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Humpty Dumpty."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Strakosch Opera Troupe. "Semiramide."

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Afternoon, "Ambrose Gwinett." Evening, "Led Astray."

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE NO. 508.—The members are requested to meet at Grace Episcopal Church, Wabash-av., today at 4 p. m., for the purpose of escorting the remains of our late brother, L. V. Parsons, to the depot.
COMMITTEE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday greenbacks ranged at 91@91⅛ cents.

President Grant and his Cabinet have accepted the invitation of the Centennial Commission to formally close the great Exhibition next Friday.

In the event of a peaceable election in Louisiana the leading Republicans in that State have no doubt that it will be carried for Hayes by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority, and are equally certain of a gain of two Republican Congressmen. It is gratifying to know that the prospects are excellent for a peaceable election and a fair vote.

We have been furnished with a copy of a circular printed in the German language just issued by Carter H. Harrison, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District, in which he appeals for German votes on the ground that his family has spent several years in Germany, and that his youngest children "speak only German!" Col. Davis, the Republican candidate, is spoken of as "a high-nosed Yankee and *mucker*," who is Colonel of the First Regiment, and "therefore" should be voted against by the Germans. There is not a German of intelligence in the Second District who should not feel insulted at the implication that his vote is to be gained by such an appeal in behalf of this blatant humbug, and who will not prefer to be represented in Congress by a "high-nosed" Yankee rather than an inflated donkey.

The secret of unusual interest shown by the Chicago *Times* in the election of Farnsworth and the defeat of Lathrop in the Fourth District is easily explained when it is remembered that Mr. Lathrop was the leading counsel for the plaintiff in the celebrated Early libel suit, and that it was largely through his ability and zeal in conducting the suit that a verdict for $25,000 damages was rendered against the *Times*. The editor of that paper has never forgiven Mr. Lathrop for the energy and skill he displayed in pushing "the old man" to the wall on account of that infamous slander, and he is "getting even" now by trying to beat Lathrop for Congress. We do not believe the Republicans of the Fourth District will assist the editor of the *Times* in this spiteful endeavor by throwing away their votes on Hurlbut, and thereby contributing to the election of the renegade Republican Farnsworth.

It is worthy of note, in connection with the present anxiety and uncertainty regarding the payment of over two thousand millions of Southern claims, that every vote against the Fourteenth Amendment when that proposition was acted upon in Congress was a Democratic vote, and that every vote for it was a Republican vote. In the Senate, where the vote was taken June 8, 1866, there were 11 nays, *all* Democrats, and Hendricks, of Indiana, was one of the number; in the House there were 32 nays, *all* Democrats. The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees forever the validity of the United States debt, and prohibits forever the payment of the Confederate debt and claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, and yet every Democrat in Congress voted against it, and every Republican voted for it. If, as is generally believed, and as Tilden admitted in his recent letter, the question of Southern claims is to be disposed of under the next Administration, which of the two parties will the American people intrust with its settlement?

The condition of Mr. Tilden's health, and its bearing upon his possible election to the Presidency, is a matter which deeply concerns everybody who intends voting the Democratic ticket. It is due to the Democracy that the truth should be known, and that they should be fully advised as to the probability that the man they vote for will, if elected, live to complete the Presidential term. It is well known to those who see Mr. Tilden every day that he is far from being even in the state of health that men at his advanced age usually enjoy; that he is suffering from a dangerous malady that is practically incurable at his time of life, and that has already preyed upon his system to an alarming extent. He is a pallid, shattered, broken-down old man, whose chances are small indeed for the four years of vigor and vitality that are indispensable in the President of the United States. According to reliable information, it is not at all unlikely that the election of Tilden would make Hendricks President.

The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet Saturday and steadier, except in wheat. Mess pork closed steady, at $15.40@15.45 for November and $15.32½@15.35 seller the year. Lard closed steady, at $9.50 for November and $9.37½@9.40 seller the year. Meats were steady, at 6⅛c for new shoulders, boxed; 8⅛@8⅛c for do short-ribs; and 8⅞c for do short-clears. Lake freights were active, at 3⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were unchanged, at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.08 for November and $1.09⅞ for December. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 41⅞c for November and 42⅛c for December. Oats closed ¼@½c higher, at 30⅞c cash and 32c for December. Rye was steady, at 59c. Barley closed ½@1c lower, at 77½c cash and 79c for December. Hogs were dull and easier, at $5.65@5.75 per 100 lbs. Cattle were steady, at $2.50@4.75. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

Abe Hewitt, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has been made the victim of a little joke. The extreme nervousness and alarm of the Tilden managers in New York on the subject of Tweed's return, and the fears entertained concerning the revelations he might make, are well known, and a mischievous Hayes man started the story that Tweed had been taken from the Franklin, placed on board a United States cutter, and secretly brought to Ludlow street jail, where he was at that time engaged in preparing an astounding narrative of Tammany operations under Tweed, Tilden, Hoffman, Ingersoll, & Co. Of course the story was carried to Democratic headquarters, and forthwith Hewitt, who had ample reason to believe it might be true, prepared and telegraphed all over the country an "address" by the Democratic National Committee, denouncing as a Republican conspiracy and fraud the forthcoming disclosures by Tweed, and cautioning Democrats against being deceived by this invention of the enemy. The only pity is that Hewitt had his scare all for nothing, and that Tweed has not "squealed" on his old pal Sam Tilden.

The Republicans cannot afford to lose a single member of the State Senate or House. On account of the disgraceful alliance in many of the country districts between the Greenbackers and the Tilden bullionists, the political complexion of the next Legislature will in all probability be very close. A single member saved or lost may lose or gain a United States Senator. It is very certain that if the Tilden "Reformers" get control of the General Assembly they will repeal the State Registry law, and turn over the elections in Chicago and the other cities to the Democratic repeaters and ballot-box stuffers. People have not yet forgotten the nefarious performances of the Dave Thornton, Mike Evans, and Ed Phillips crowd, who stole the South Town election last spring. In the Second Senatorial District two Republicans are being run,—Bash and Nelson. Serious charges reflecting on his commercial honesty and business character having been preferred against Mr. Bash by members of the Board of Trade, a revolt among Republicans was the consequence, and another candidate has been brought out by a large body of leading business men and bankers. As the case now stands, thousands of Republicans intend to vote for Murry Nelson. The party seems to be split pretty nearly through the middle for Nelson and Bash, and this will inevitably result in the election of the Democratic candidate, Adams. What is to be done about it, and there is not much time left for consideration? The friends of Murry Nelson seem resolutely determined to stick to him so long as the other man remains on the track, and thus matters are at a dead-lock. If both would voluntarily withdraw and let the Committee select a compromise candidate for Senator, the district could be saved; but there is little prospect of anything being done, and Republicans will have to choose between Murry Nelson and D. N. Bash, and take their chances of losing that splendid Republican district.

THE COST OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In his Wall street speech, on Saturday last, Secretary Morrill stated that the entire cost of the Government of the United States, since 1789, had been about $15,000,000,000, and of this sum $11,000,000,000 had been expended during the last sixteen years. That was the cost to the country of the "Solid South,"—of Mr. Tilden's friends and supporters. During the long period from 1789 to 1861 the Government had cost in money less than $2,000,000,000; but in 1861 the Democratic party, under the legal opinion of Sam Tilden, had taken up arms to assert the doctrine that the United States were not a nation and that each State was sovereign, and at liberty to snap the merely conventional tie that bound it to the Union. That war by the Democratic party to maintain the right of any State to dissolve the Union had cost the Government eleven billions ($11,000,000,000) during the last sixteen years. It had plunged the country into debt, and had necessitated a taxation which would survive the present century.

Not content with this cost of $11,000,000,000, the same Democratic party in sixteen States was now clamoring for the election of Tilden, that through his election the people of these sixteen States shall be paid two billions and a half ($2,500,000,000) more from the National Treasury.

The people of the North have for sixteen years been paying the most oppressive taxes in order to pay the interest on the debt and to reduce the principal; now the same party that forced the country into that debt demand that those who waged war upon the Union be paid $2,500,000,000 to compensate them for their losses in their own rebellion.

Having forced the country into the enormous expenditure of eleven billions ($11,000,000,000) in sixteen years, they now demand, as bounty for bearing arms against the Government, to be paid two and a half billions ($2,500,000,000).

They are laboring for Tilden's election to secure this enormous bounty.

Failing to get this, they propose if Tilden be elected to withdraw from the Union, taunting the country with: "You elected Tilden, who denies the existence of a National Government, and who denies the power of any Government to compel a State to remain in the Union, or to use force in any way against a State or its people. You will not pay us, and Tilden will not permit any war upon us; therefore we will reorganize our Confederacy, re-establish our property in slaves, and let the North run its own Government and pay its own debts."

This same Democratic party in sixteen States is seeking to elect Tilden that it may demand through him the payment of $2,500,000,000 to cover the losses of those engaged in the Rebellion, or leave the Union under Tilden's Presidential protection, leaving Tilden in the meantime to propose to the North that it is cheaper to pay these claims than to dissolve the Union or prosecute another war.

These Democrats who have cost the country in the last sixteen years $11,000,000,000, and who now demand $2,500,000,000 for claims, know that Tilden will prosecute no war to enforce the national authority, nor permit one to be prosecuted during his term, and they know that if Hayes be elected he will meet secession precisely as it was met in 1861; hence, they want Tilden, who, if he cannot get them their money, will allow them to secede, re-establish their Confederacy, and re-enslave the black laboring population.

The election of Tilden means a renewal of the War, and a renewal of the War with Tilden as President, defending secession and the sovereignty of the seceding States. Is not the expenditure of $11,000,000,000 during the last sixteen years sufficient, that we must now, by electing Tilden, invite secession again, with another war, costing even more than the War of 1861? Is there any man at the North prepared to vote for another war? If so, he can vote for Tilden.

There is nothing so sensitive as public credit. The possibility of a change in the administration of national finances is enough to make the market uncertain, and any danger to the peace of the country is sure to affect the public credit. The possibility of the election of Tilden has attracted the attention of the financial markets of the world, causing a suspension of new dealings in United States securities. The financial world looks upon the election not from a party view, but purely from a business standpoint. It regards Tilden's election as a menace to the peace of the country, as full of peril to the national credit, as certain to lead to the payment of these Rebel claims, or a secession of twelve or more States. The financial markets do not deal in credits thus imperiled, and therefore, until Tilden's election or defeat be determined, American credit must stand inactive, and prepared to rise or fall by the result of the election.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF CHICAGO.

It is of paramount importance that the merchants and business men of Chicago should give to-morrow to the election; that they should close their places of business and go to the polls and work; that they should allow their employes to do the same; in fine, that they should give one day to their country. If they will do this, victory for the Republican ticket is certain.

In the great Republican manifestation in New York City on Friday evening last there were hundreds upon hundreds of the solid business men in the procession. Such men as H. K. Thurber, L. S. Stockwell, Fletcher Harper, Thomas E. Stewart, Alexander Shaler, George Opdyke, F. R. Cruger, Drake DeKay, Sheridan Shook, D. D. Conover, and numerous other prominent citizens turned out and carried a torch. This is an example that should be followed by the merchants of Chicago. It is too late to carry a torch, but it is not too late to go to the polls and to stay there and to work there until the battle is over. The presence of our leading business men and prominent citizens at the polls, determined not only to work for the success of the Republican ticket but also to protect the purity of the ballot-box, will be one of the surest guarantees against Democratic outrages and frauds. It is the neglect of this class of our citizens that encourages the vicious and dishonest classes to hope that they can overcome the Republican majority in this city by fraud.

Business men have a peculiar interest in this election. The success of the Republican ticket will be in the interest of order, peace, and good government; in the interest of the whole country rather than of one section; in the interest of its general prosperity. It will remove the present distrust, and avert the disastrous consequences that must flow from the election of Tilden. It will arrest the general alarm that must prevail if the Solid South gains control of the Government and dictates its policy, as it certainly will, for if Tilden is elected it must be by the Solid South. The election of Tilden can bring no confidence in the future.

Our business men should reflect that it is not alone their duty to vote, but that they should protect others in the right of voting; that they should not abandon the elections to be stolen by gangs of Democratic repeaters and ballot-box stuffers; that tremendous issues are at stake; that even the peace and prosperity of the country are involved. Can they not give one day in four years to their country? Will you not, business men of Chicago, close your establishments to-day with one consent, go to the polls, work and vote, see that your friends vote, and stop illegal voting by the influence of your presence?

THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

The latest news from Europe is not altogether pacific. Notwithstanding the compulsory acceptance of the six weeks' armistice by Turkey, it is by no means a settled question that it implies the acceptance of the peace propositions. On the other hand, it is beginning to be the opinion of the closest observers in Europe that the armistice is only the first step towards war between Russia and Turkey, and that the peace conditions are already a failure in advance. The most significant reason for this opinion is found in the desertion of Turkey by the other Powers. England, long time the friend of Turkey, has virtually declared she will not fire a gun in defense of Mohammedans, or to sustain the Government of the Osmanlis. She will take no warlike step until her Eastern interests are involved by a menace to Constantinople. The London *Times* of Oct. 20 significantly says: "If there ever has been such a thing in the world as a national decision, it is that which has been taken by the British people with respect to the continuance of the Turkish rule. No Minister, no public man who has a position to gain or lose, will henceforth venture to advocate a advocate a war for the maintenance of the Sultan's Government." And again, in the same issue: "There is good ground for believing that we should have no real support from any Power in a war for the defense of the Turkish State." The German people, through their Premier and the Emperor himself, have emphatically declared that they will not take part in any struggle as between the Turks and the Sclaves or the Turks and the Russians. The Government of France, through its Prime Minister, has made the same declaration. The plans of Austria are not fully developed, simply because she is not yet decided upon the question of territorial acquisition. Italy, the fast friend of Germany, will follow Bismarck's policy. Thus the Sclaves, with the power of Russia back of them, are left face to face with the Turks to settle conditions of peace. The Turk has accepted the short armistice of six weeks, which will close in the dead of winter, when the Russians will be ready to fight and the Turks will not be. The Russians fight better when the snow is knee-deep. The Turks are summer warriors. The first indication of trouble is found in the immediate increase of the war feeling in Russia, and the growing firmness of the Russian demands at every stage of the proceedings. The second is in the rumor that Russia will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Servia. The probability of truth in this rumor is a strong one, since to leave the Turks in Servia would be tantamount to exposing the Servian people to their inhuman cruelty and tyranny. If Russia has really insisted upon their withdrawal, it is a step in the interests of common humanity.

There are very good reasons for believing that the Turks will not accept this demand, and still better reasons for believing that they will not at this time, in the very flush of victory, accept the conditions of peace which will be stipulated as an ultimatum by Russia. These conditions are based upon the English proposition for autonomy, which has been accepted by Russia, and includes the following points: 1. The absolute independence of Servia. 2. The independence of Montenegro, with permission to extend its territory and add to it the port of Spezzia. 3. The guarantee of the political and administrative autonomy of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. 4. The restoration to Russia of the strip of Bessarabia which she was compelled to yield up by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and the freedom of the Dardanelles. When these propositions are formally presented to the Porte, there is good reason for believing that they will be peremptorily rejected under the pressure of popular opinion in Constantinople and the religious fanaticism of the Mohammedans. The Turko-Servian question is by no means settled because the Turk has consented to an armistice. On the other hand, the prospect of a war lies very largely in the consideration that, if the Turks should accept the propositions, they would yield every point for which they have been fighting and reduce themselves to the condition of vassals. Their authority once absolutely removed, they could not live side by side with the Christian except as the inferior race,—a point which their national pride and religious bigotry will never concede without a most desperate struggle. When that time comes, the war will simply be between Russia and the Sclaves on the one hand and Turkey on the other. Unless Russia insists upon seizing Constantinople and the Bosphorus, no European Power will interfere to help Turkey.

THE PETER COOPER VOTE.

The Greenback party still maintains its organization, comparatively strong in some States, weak in others, and merely nominal in isolated districts. As the election draws near, and there are indications in some States that it will be close, the importance of this vote in possibly determining the final result becomes very obvious. A month ago the general result might have been almost determined by the election in Indiana. That State, like New York, was indispensable to Tilden's election. His defeat in Indiana would have established the impossibility of his election, even with the vote of New York. The Greenback party in Indiana were fully aware of this state of things, and nearly every Democratic member of that party abandoned it, and voted the Democratic ticket. Not so the Republicans. Some 10,000 of these blindly adhered to their ticket, and thereby enabled the Democrats to elect Williams, whose defeat would have ended the campaign. The vote of New York, though claimed by both parties, may, after all, be close, and in that State the Peter Cooper ticket is industriously circulated in every city, town, and village. In the 900,000 New York votes to be polled next Tuesday, if there be even *two* per cent polled for Cooper, the aggregate will be 18,000, and that vote may be greater than the plurality of either of the other candidates, and the Electoral vote of the State will thus be given to a minority candidate. In 1844 the Abolitionists nominated Birney for President, refusing to vote for either Clay or Polk. Polk was the Pro-Slavery candidate, and the Anti-Slavery people were especially opposed to him. The result of the election was known to depend on the vote of New York, yet 15,800 Whigs in that State voted for Birney, and thus allowed Polk to beat Clay by a plurality of 5,156. This is precisely what the Greenbackers did in Indiana in October, and what they are laboring now to do in New York, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and in parts of other States. That can be the only and inevitable result of the persistent voting for Peter Cooper.

Though not probable, yet it is possible, that a few thousand votes polled by Republicans for Peter Cooper might elect Tilden Electors in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and perhaps other States, as it certainly will do in Indiana, and hence, though the majority of the people of each of those States be opposed to Tilden, he would get the Electoral vote of all of them. Now, while we recognize the right of every citizen to give expression to his views in whatever manner he may think proper, we fail to see how these Republican friends of inflation can promote their ends or express their views by effecting the election of the bullionist, Tilden. There is no hope or expectation that Mr. Cooper can obtain an Electoral vote in all the United States, therefore no direct end can be gained by voting for him. The only effect that can be produced is to divide the anti-Democratic vote, and thereby elect Tilden. Will such a result promote any end sought by the Greenback party? Will such a result, accomplished by such means, be an expression of the views of the Greenback party? Mr. Cooper has no expectation of being elected or of obtaining an Electoral vote. He is greatly advanced in years, being 83, and is ruled by those around him. Prominent among the members of his immediate family is Mr. Hewitt, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. This Democratic National Committee, through Mr. Hewitt, have been able to prevent the aged gentleman from withdrawing as a candidate, and have been able to keep the Cooper ticket before the people wherever Republicans can be found who will vote for it. We have seen how successful this scheme has been in Indiana, and the Greenback Republicans are to be used for the same end in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, and even here in Illinois.

If Mr. Tilden has any one point in his politics more determinedly fixed than another, it is an inexorable hostility to national paper money, and a determination to have gold the exclusive standard of value. He had this principle and policy broadly written in the St. Louis platform, and when it was proposed to modify that platform, and to concede something to the friends of paper money, it was refused. Gov. Dorsheimer solemnly and emphatically declared to the Convention that the issue was "hard money" or paper money, and that the Convention must decide to take hard money or Tilden would not accept the nomination. He would be a hard-money candidate on a hard-money platform or he would not be a candidate at all. His letter of acceptance was of the same general tone, and, though it was befogged in many things by his cunningly-devised phrases, nevertheless the letter as a whole was a strong declaration in favor of the restoration of the gold standard and the obliteration of paper as a legal-tender.

Now, we earnestly ask these Republicans who propose to vote for Peter Cooper, and thus directly aid the election of Tilden, what there is in the record of the Democratic candidate which offers them the least inducement thereto? His whole political life has been that of an intense, bitter Democratic partisan. He has been for twenty years the unrelenting defamer of the Republican party, the apologist for slavery, the defender of State Sovereignty and secession, and the bitter champion of the Rebels; in all this there is nothing certainly to commend him to the support of any Republican. But, in addition to this repulsive record as an original believer in secession, and, consistently, an opposer of the War for the Union, what is there in the record of the great attorney of the Wall street money-lenders and giant corporations to recommend him to the support of those Republicans who favor a continuance of greenbacks as a legal-tender? The head and front of the uncompromising hard-money faction, and of those who demand gold as the only legal-tender, how can the friends of paper money vote directly or indirectly to make Tilden President? In 1845 the Anti-Slavery Whigs, by voting for Birney, elected James K. Polk President over Clay, which election resulted in the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the revival of the slavery agitation, ending in civil war. Do the friends of paper-money now, by voting for Peter Cooper, propose to elect Tilden, whose election will result in Rebel claims and calamities not exceeded by those resulting from the election of Polk thirty years ago? Yet that is the only outcome from voting for Peter Cooper.

WHEREIN IT WAS DEFICIENT.

The Democratic torchlight procession Saturday night was, on the whole, a very creditable affair, considering the circumstances. It requires a good deal of courage on the part of anybody to turn out to bear a torch in glorification of such a man as Sam Tilden,—a weazened, wily, mercenary old bachelor, incapable of a generous impulse, and who has made millions by unconscionable sharp law-practice. Had it depended upon that alone, the affair of Saturday night must have proved a ludicrous failure. It was not enthusiasm for Tilden, which no human being ever felt, that fetched out the Chicago Democracy. It was mere partisanship, and the habit of unquestioning obedience to the party drill-masters, that brought them out and made the procession quite a demonstration,—sufficient to occupy perhaps forty or fifty minutes in passing a given point, and, in so far as the display went, surpassing somewhat the Republican demonstration, when more than nine-tenths of those who turned out did so not to bear torches, but to hurry to the Exposition Building to join the 25,000 people thronging there to hear Col. Ingersoll.

But what did the Democratic demonstration Saturday night demonstrate? Upon the sharpest scanning of the transparencies—to get up which had been exhausted the logic, fertility of imagination, and wit of the managers—it was impossible to find one denouncing the organization of rifle-clubs to overawe political opponents. One looked in vain upon all that array of illuminated "watchwords" for a word of denunciation of the argument of politics with shot-guns, of terrorism over voters of the opposite party, or of attacks upon and firing into political meetings because they happened to be Republican meetings. There was a conspicuous absence of any denunciation of ballot-stuffing, repeating, false counting, colonization of voters, or any of the other frauds upon the ballot-box. There was no demand that the majority should rule in the South, even if the majority happened to be Democratic, and nothing to indicate that what was wanted, and what, too, is of the highest consequence, is that there shall be an honest election, at which every voter shall be free to cast his ballot as he chooses, and that the will of the majority so expressed shall rule.

On the contrary, there was scarce one of the transparencies that was not denunciatory of all that has been done by the Government to guard against frauds upon the ballot, and to secure a fair election by the appointment of Supervisors, and the sending of troops enough South to protect voters against the rifle-clubs. For the rest there was profuse display of "Tilden and Reform" sentiment. It signified only Tilden and the offices, which it is the policy of the minority of the Solid South to capture with the shot-gun and the aid of their Northern Democratic allies.

THE CONFEDERATES AND NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.

It will be well for every patriotic citizen, who believes in the unity and perpetuity of the United States as a nation, to consider the situation of the Northern Democrats before he casts a ballot for Tilden and Hendricks. The nomination of those two men was an abandonment of all pretense to progress and a relapse into the ante-War servility of Northern Bourbonism to the fire-eaters of the South. The gentlemen whose claims were presented at St. Louis on the ground of service or patriotism during the War received no consideration. Had the Democrats nominated Gen. Hancock or even Gen. McClellan, they might have said to the country that they had thus prepared against any possible outbreak at the South by calling to power a man who had once fought for the Union and would not brook any new attempt at secession. Had they nominated a man of Liberal sympathies like Judge Davis or Lyman Trumbull, there would have been a feeling of security from every attempt to break down the Government and disrupt the Union, because the country would have been confident that devotion to the Union in either of these gentlemen would overcome every other sentiment in time of trial. But the fact is that all the gentlemen of these convictions or antecedents were put aside, and the contest for the nomination was between Tilden and Hendricks. The South would have none of the others, but were doubly satisfied with getting both of these on the same ticket. All the patriotism and devotion to the Union which the Democratic party comprises were betrayed by this result, which, in case of success, will place the Northern Democrats as completely in the power of the sectional faction at the South as they were before the War.

No intelligent man, whose judgment is not obscured by party ambition and who properly estimates the greed of an impoverished and unrepentant South, can doubt for a single moment that the Confederates will make a desperate effort to "equalize benefits," to get compensation for property used and occupied by the United States armies during the War, to have railroads built, rivers improved, and canals constructed at the cost of the General Government, over two-thirds of which will come out of the people of the North. This hope, the last of a proud people who believe themselves to have been infamously wronged, will be pressed to the utmost extremity. The traditional resort of the Southron—secession from the Union—which has been appealed to in every case of grievance since Jackson's time, and which was foreshadowed in the Virginia resolutions of '98, will be revived in case the Confederate demands be resisted by Tilden and the Northern Democrats. What then? The Northern Democrats will be powerless. They have nominated a man who is precluded by his own convictions and utterances from the adoption of a coercive policy. Mr. Tilden, believing that the Union is a mere league, that the Constitution is only a compact, and that any State has the right at any time to withdraw from the Government, cannot and will not do as Lincoln did,—cannot and will not call out an army of volunteers to coerce an allegiance to the Union. There will be talk of concessions and compromises; but the South will not compromise on anything but its own terms under a Government committed to a policy of non-resistance to secession. The old hatred of the Confederates to the men who conquered them will revive upon their new threats, and the disappointment of their greed may urge them to put those threats into execution.

We present a contingency which is neither impossible nor improbable, and affirm that, in such a contingency, the Northern Democracy, by the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks, have rendered themselves so subservient to the Solid Confederate South that they will be helpless. When that time comes, then every man to whom the Union is dear may bid it a long and last farewell. The Separatists will have their way, and the Nationalists will not come into power until it shall be too late to adopt a coercive policy. No patriotic citizen can afford to ignore this danger—the greatest of all—which is incident only to Tilden's election, and is out of the question with Hayes and the National party in power.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

A gentleman sends us an extract from the recent speech made in Chicago by Mr. Blaine and another from Mr. Hendricks' Chicago speech, both referring to the election held in Mississippi in 1875. Here is what Mr. Blaine said:

> There was an election in Mississippi last year—a peaceful election, they say. Mississippi is Republican by 30,000 majority on any fair vote, and they say that they took it from us and turned it over to the Democrats in a peaceful election! Now I want to say, and I say it from official data, and I say it not loosely, but I make statements susceptible of proof, and that would be good evidence in any court—I want to say that, at that peaceful Democratic victory in Mississippi, there were more men murdered on that election-day, or four or five weeks preceding and preparatory to the election-day—there were more men murdered than have lost their lives at all elections, municipal, State, or national, in all of the free States from Maine to California, at every election that this Government has held since George Washington's Administration began in 1789. Now you know that we occasionally have excitement at the polls, and men get knocked down and sometimes injured and sometimes killed, unhappily. But you may take all these sporadic cases that have been in the free States since George Washington's Administration down to this hour, and they will not aggregate one-half the number that were murdered in that peaceful election in Mississippi in which the Democrats triumphed last year.

Mr. Hendricks, whose point was that, wherever the Democrats were in control, the elections were quiet and peaceful, was reported as follows:

> A year ago the Democrats carried the State of Mississippi, and the Legislature had been so just and fair that both white and colored people spoke of it with praise. But Mr. Blaine had said, "at that peaceful election in Mississippi there were more men murdered than ever lost their lives at all elections, municipal, State, and national, in all the free States from Maine to California at every election since the time of George Washington." That was a broad statement. It was singular that no one knew that but Mr. Blaine.

Our correspondent asks us which of these two gentlemen made the correct statement. It is obvious enough from the context of the two extracts quoted. Mr. Blaine's statement, as he himself said, was based upon an *official record*. Mr. Hendricks did not undertake to controvert the assertion by reference to the official record, but contented himself with a contemptible insinuation that it was not true. "It was singular," he said, "that no one knew this but Blaine." No one knows its truth better than Hendricks himself. It was in this same speech that he deliberately told the people that the number of office-holders under the Republican party had increased from 50,000 to 92,000, though the official records show the number to be 30,000 less than Hendricks stated. So in the case of the Mississippi election we can only infer that Mr. Hendricks deliberately and intentionally misrepresented the facts for partisan purposes. He has shown himself not to be above this sort of thing, notwithstanding the high position for which he is a candidate.

The record to which Mr. Blaine referred was the report of a Special Committee of the United States Senate, which was engaged for months in investigating the Mississippi election, which examined hundreds of witnesses, and which compiled the evidence in a volume of not less than a thousand pages, we believe. This compilation was too voluminous, of course, for newspaper publication, but numerous extracts have been printed, and the Committee summarized its purport in a report showing the most lawless and desperate measures ever resorted to for carrying an election. In this way the facts have become so notorious that the general name for intimidation and violence to influence elections has come to be known as "the Mississippi plan."

The Democrats carried Mississippi in 1875 at the cost of not less than 850 lives of Republican voters. As Mr. Blaine pointed out, after allowing for the relative population of the two States, it was the same as if 850 or 900 Republican voters in Illinois were murdered in order to terrify Republican voters, keep them away from the polls, and thus carry the State for Tilden and Hendricks. If that be a peaceful election, then was the Mississippi election of 1875 peaceful; otherwise not. It was proved by abundant evidence that bands of armed horsemen scoured the entire State, breaking up Republican meetings, killing colored Republicans often enough to show their intent, driving off white men who were in the habit of voting the Republican ticket, and notifying everybody that the Democrats intended to carry the election, peacefully if their opponents would vote with them or stay away from the polls, but by violence and bloodshed if necessary. They carried out their threats to the letter. The riots around Vicksburg were bloody scenes, in which the killed and wounded were all colored men. The votes of the preceding years shows how efficient the "plan" was. Grant received 81,916 votes in 1872; in 1873 Ames for Governor received 84,307, though Alcorn took away a large number of the regular Republican vote; yet in 1875 there were but 66,459 votes for the Republican candidates, and 96,806 for the Democratic candidates! The Democrats had nearly double as many votes in 1875 as they had at the preceding election. They voted early and often, and stuffed the ballot-boxes almost openly, because they had cowed the colored Republicans into a condition where they did not dare to protest. There were some counties where scarcely a single Republican vote was permitted. In Jones County, where there were 757 Republican votes and the Republicans had always been in the majority, only *four* persons dared to vote the Republican ticket in 1875. In Itawamba County, where there were 1,500 Republican votes, only *thirty* Republicans voted in 1875. In Pearl County, where Grant received 2,214 votes, only *seven* Republican votes were cast in 1875. In Yazoo County, where 2,433 votes were given to Grant, only *nine* Republicans had the courage to vote in 1875.

But there is really no necessity in piling up evidences of the outrageous and unparalleled intimidation by which Mississippi was carried last year, when the official investigation made out the case so thoroughly that it is scarcely denied except by Hendricks. The Mississippi rifle-clubs carried their plan even beyond election day. They permitted no protest against the revolt they had brought about. They intimidated Grand Juries, overawed the Courts, forced the Governor to resign, whipped in the negroes, drove off the whites who still dared to remain Republicans, and prepared at every point to carry the State this year for "Tilden and Reform."

LEW STEWARD.

We invite attention to an article taken from the *Industrial Age*, in reference to the man Lew Steward, who is now the Democratic and Greenback candidate for Governor of Illinois. It tells the whole story of how this man has reached the point where he can threaten the people of Illinois with official disgrace and humiliation. It is a repetition on a larger scale of the Hoxie fraud. In the first place, Steward, by bribery and promises of bribery, and a mortgage of his entire future salary as Governor, purchased the nomination for Governor at the Farmers' Convention at Decatur. Having accomplished that, he by the same means purchased the nomination for Governor of the Democratic Convention. He thus obtained the nomination of two parties, each directly opposed to the other on principle. One represents hard money and the other paper money. Steward, of course, was swindling one or the other. He had been all his life a Democrat. He was in the famous Chicago Convention in 1864 with Tilden, he representing the peace and anti-war party,—a Copperhead of the most malignant type. So intense was his antagonism to the Government and to the War that he actually for a time refused to sell his crops of wheat because he would have thereby to recognize the legality of the greenbacks which had been issued by the Government. It was not until he had lost largely by the decay of his wheat that he consented to exchange it for the hated paper money issued by the Republicans to carry on the War.

Steward overcame the objection of Democrats that he had not avowed a purpose to vote for Tilden by donating to the Democratic organization $50,000. That is, he purchased the privilege of being silent by paying his money to be expended to elect Sam Tilden, the hard-money man. He thus deliberately sold out his Greenback or Independent friends, leaving them and Peter Cooper in the lurch.

The comparison we have made between the candidacy of Hoxie and Steward holds good not only as to the means of getting nominated and of holding themselves out to each of two parties as swindling the other party, but it holds good in the matter of the intellectual and moral qualities of the two men. Hoxie fitly described himself as a representative of hogs; and Steward might well take any place left vacant by Hoxie. Hoxie has no equal in profanity among hog drivers; but Steward is greater even than Hoxie, adding to profanity a continual stream of verbal obscenity and filth that would disgrace the most abandoned creature to be found in the Bridewell. He is personally illiterate. He can write nothing. There is not the least duty pertaining to the office of Governor that he can perform, except the mere signing of his name. Yet he is the man who, as Governor, is to propose legislation, consider bills passed, approve or veto them, and understand the laws and instruct the officers in their execution. The entire duties of the office, if he be elected, will have to be executed by others; his illiteracy will compel him to call in a ring of advisers, who will of course use his ignorance and vanity to promote their own ends. And this is the man who expects to be elected Governor of Illinois to-morrow!

We submit to the Greenbackers and Independents whether they, by their votes, become consenting parties to the sale of them made by Steward to his old Copperhead associate, Tilden.

TILDEN'S CANAL REFORMS.

Tilden, as a "Canal Reformer" in New York, is especially commended to the American people as just the man to accomplish the reform of the civil affairs of the General Government. But his record as a "Canal Reformer" is that of a monstrous fraud. Tilden became Governor Jan. 1, 1875, and he attracted the attention of the whole country by a special message to the Legislature on the 18th of March, 1875, in which he denounced the canal robbery committed on the people of the whole State. He thus specifically named and denounced the cases of fraud, which he said were samples of a long list. Here is what he said:

> For the purpose of showing actual results of this system (the system by which canal frauds are committed) I state the following ten cases, which give the amount the State has paid on certain contracts in comparison with the sum for which the contractor agreed to do the work at the letting made by the Commissioners:

Contract.	Amount of contract upon exhibited quantities of contract price.	Amount actually paid by State to Feb. 1, 1875.
No. 1. Denison & Co.	$74,183	$458,115
No. 2. Willard Johnson	20,431	56,845
No. 3. Willard Johnson	37,871	110,320
No. 4. Denison & Co.	10,617	49,896
No. 5. E. B. Van Dusen	14,397	78,967
No. 6. James H. Sherrill	15,562	220,614
No. 7. Charles P. Skinner	31,298	130,317
No. 8.	88,584	222,810
No. 9.	9,504	41,127
No. 10.	45,300	191,915
	$424,735	$1,580,769

> These show that *the State has already paid nearly four times the amount which was involved by the terms of the contract*, and, though this excess amounts to more than a million of dollars, some of the expenditures are still going on, with no prospect of completion. It also appears that, of the expenditures of $1,580,769.84, only $424,735.20, less than one-third, was submitted to a public letting. *By maneuvres of this character the cost of public works are run up to extravagant sums.* Appropriations are absorbed, deficiencies are created to be paid by new appropriations, and the people are loaded down with taxes.

Contract No. 37 on this list was a flagrant case. The State had paid nearly four times the amount of the original contract, and expenditures were still going on. This is

what Gov. TILDEN denounced the case for on the 18th of March. In May, only six weeks after, JOHNSON, who was a Democratic member of the Legislature, applied to the Legislature for $55,000 more on that same contract, and the bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Gov. TILDEN for approval or a veto. While this bill was in his hands he was visited by a Democratic banker, DELOS WOLFF, who was anxious for the passage of the bill, and he represented to TILDEN that his bank had a great number of JOHNSON's certificates, and would like them paid. The Governor assured him they would be paid, and in time, Gov. TILDEN not vetoing the bill, it became a law without his signature. He allowed the bill to become a law, and a tax was levied to pay the money.

Gov. TILDEN announced in the same message his purpose to sue in the name of the State for the recovery of all this money fraudulently obtained by these contractors. Suits were instituted and criminal proceedings were begun, and the Governor was advertised all over the United States as the great and fearless Reformer. But *not one of these suits has ever been brought to trial, the Governor holding them over the contractors,* except in a few cases which he has dismissed. Of all the criminal prosecutions, only one has ever been tried, and that was against an anti-TILDEN Democrat. In this case there was a conviction; but the man convicted has been allowed to go at large, he and his influential family giving a support to TILDEN for President. Not one dollar of the many millions of money fraudulently obtained from the State has ever been recovered, and that is the whole story of TILDEN as a Canal Reformer. A more disgraceful fraud than TILDEN's canal reform was never perpetrated.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

For general information we republish the statement of the number of Presidential Electors to which each State is entitled, and which are to be elected to-morrow:

States.	Electors.	States.	Electors.
Alabama	10	Mississippi	8
Arkansas	6	Missouri	15
California	6	Nebraska	3
Colorado	3	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	4	New York	35
Georgia	11	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	29
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	12	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	8	Tennessee	12
Maine	7	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	11	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10

Whole number of Electors 369

Necessary to a choice 185

The Illinois Democratic Central Committee have issued a circular intended to stimulate the drooping spirits of their followers, to reanimate the despondents, and revivify the despairing on the eve of the election. It reads a good deal like the private stimulator sent out by the Ohio TILDEN Committee. All those ebloviating circulars really emanate from TILDEN's Literary Bureau in Liberty street, New York, where a game of brag and bluff has been systematically carried on for some time. The order sent out to the Captains and Corporals is "to claim the State and national elections; claim everything; be earnest in this matter; do it exultingly and with the utmost pretended confidence. Don't be lukewarm, but fervent; exult at all your meetings, and blow and boast at the polls, and claim everything, and thus catch doubtful and wavering voters." There are some birds such chaff as this will undoubtedly catch, but not many. It will however, cause hundreds and thousands of Democrats to make risky, reckless bets, and lose their money. The Republicans are not running round with their mouths full of froth sputtering and blowing, but they are quiet and steadily at work to get out their full vote and to prevent fraud and cheating at the polls. They are marching to the polls to-morrow in solid phalanx, with the light of victory in their eyes, and faith in their hearts for one more triumph of the good and true Union party. The other side may utter their "Rebelyells," "exult fervently," and bet all the money they please, but they will read in Wednesday morning's papers that Gov. HAYES is elected President. That is just where the thing is coming out.

The Bourbon organ in this city is greatly agitated over the statement that JAY GOULD is supporting HAYES and WHEELER. For the comfort of that sheet, however, it may be stated that JAY GOULD has always been a good Democrat and stanch supporter of TILDEN. But, conceding that he is supporting HAYES and WHEELER, it is a little difficult to see why a paper that can swallow TILDEN should find any fault with JAY GOULD. They are the same kind of men. Both of them are desperate gamblers and reckless adventurers, the only difference being that TILDEN is a corrupt, cunning lawyer, and is better posted in sharp legal tricks. If JAY GOULD were the Republican candidate for President, bawling for Reform, the picture would present the same features that we find in TILDEN's candidacy. JAY GOULD is as good a man as TILDEN, and has the advantage of not having done so many mean things. He has not defrauded the Government out of his income tax. He was not a fire-in-the-rear Copperhead. He has not stuffed ballot-boxes and stolen votes. He has not engineered Credit Mobiliers. He has not swindled his employes or defrauded tradesmen. Although both men made their fortunes in a questionable way and are alike in some respects, JAY GOULD has not stooped to the meannesses that have characterized TILDEN. If the Bourbon organ, therefore, can accept TILDEN, why should it complain of JAY GOULD?

The loss of the Fourth Congressional District to the Republicans will be a shame and a disgrace to the party. It is the banner district of the State, and yet the appearances are that it will elect the apostate FARNSWORTH, who has deserted his old political friends without good cause or provocation, and is consorting with his political enemies for the sake of office. This result is likely to happen by reason of HURLBUT running as a "bolter," and dividing the Republican strength. He has no earthly chance of being elected, as he will run the lowest of the three candidates. The election lies between LATHROP and FARNSWORTH; there is no doubt of this, and those who do not want to lose the district and elect a man who will act with the Tammany crowd and "Solid South" in Washington should not fail to vote for Mr. LATHROP for Congress.

The Chicago *Times'* report of the Saturday night demonstrations at St. Louis says of the Republican procession: "The van and rear was composed of a few hundred Germans from the northern and southern wards of the city, while the centre and main portion of the column was made up of negroes raked from the slums." In the same dispatch is an account of the Democratic parade that night. But the reporter was so deeply engaged in eyeing the Republican turnout that he forgot to state of the Democratic procession that the van and rear was made up of Irishmen from nobody knew where, and the body of the column of Confederates. When it comes to making choice between the column of loyal negroes with the van and rear guards of Germans, and the phalanx of ex-Rebels, every one of them with his claims, no man who was loyal to the flag will hesitate which to choose.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

The well known New York actor and manager, WILLIAM WHEATLEY, died in New York City on Friday last. He was born in that city, Dec. 5, 1816, and made his first appearance in his 10th year at the Park Theatre, as *Albert*, in "William Tell," during MACREADY's engagement. After a tour with MACREADY, he returned to New York, where he played in "Tom Thumb," which was written expressly for him. In 1842 he joined the company at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, appearing as *Dorecourt* in "The Belle's Stratagem." In 1853 he managed the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, with Mr. JOHN DREW. From 1855 to 1858 he was sole manager, Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE joining him in the latter year. In 1861 he became sole manager of the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia, and in 1862 of Niblo's Garden, New York. He remained there until 1868, and amassed a fortune, to which the "Black Crook" largely contributed. After leaving Niblo's he spent his life in retirement at Coney Island.

OSSIAN E. DODGE.

The death of OSSIAN E. DODGE is announced from London. Mr. DODGE was born in Cayuga, N. Y., in October, 1820. In early life he taught a music school in Massachusetts, and was for a long time engaged in giving concerts with COVERT, which made him famous as a humorous singer all over the country. On the first appearance of JENNY LIND in Boston he made himself somewhat notorious by paying $500 for a single-seat ticket. In 1851 he went to London as a delegate to the World's Peace Convention. In literary and journalistic circles he made many friends, his sketches on Palestine, Egypt, and Assyria, over the *nom de plume* of "Ivan Ort" having attracted much attention in Europe.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Among other deaths recently reported are those of WILLIAM FOLEY, the ex-Fenian convict; of WILLIAM C. THURSTON, the oldest and one of the most prominent citizens of Newport, R. I.; of EDWARD S. PINNEY, one of the leading wholesale grocers of New York City; of ACHILLES PUGH, who for many years published the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, but for the past twenty years has been engaged in the general printing business in that city; and of GEORGE COOPER, a prominent English organist.

There are two points of interest in Massachusetts which have attracted considerable public interest. The first is the contest for Governor between Gov. RICE, Republican, and C. F. ADAMS, the TILDEN Fenian candidate. ADAMS, when Minister at London, allowed the British to hang several Fenians for making some political disturbance in Ireland. TILDEN had ADAMS nominated for Governor in order to test the servile fealty of the Irish to the Democratic-Confederate party. It is claimed that the last mother's son of them will vote for ADAMS, who stood coldly by while the British hung a number of Irishmen. The Irish have long been used as "voting-cattle" for the Confederate party. Notwithstanding the servile work they are doing for ADAMS, he will be soundly defeated by Gov. RICE, and no thanks to the Irish of Massachusetts. The second point of interest in Massachusetts politics is the contest for Congressman in the Seventh District, between Gen. BUTLER and Judge HOAR, Republicans, and TARBOX, Democrat. At last accounts the situation was "red-hot and still heating." It is the most exciting, slanderous, and mud-flinging political fight ever known in the intensely respectable Old Bay State. BUTLER and HOAR are telling dreadful stories about each other. Take the report that each side makes of the other, and both are conspicuously "off color." But great allowance must be made for words spoken in great excitement between rivals. At this distance from the scene of controversy the chances lie between TARBOX and BUTLER, with the former a little ahead. HOAR, we think, will receive just about votes enough to elect the Democratic candidate and defeat BUTLER, and we suppose that is the chief thing he or his supporters care for. The district has a Republican majority of four to five thousand, but HOAR will draw off more than that many votes. All Massachusetts is excited over the contest.

San Francisco, which has long boasted of the best of everything to be boasted of, from her big hotels to the earthquakes so mild-mannered that nobody was ever hurt by them, now plumes herself on being the "Banner Suicide City." With pride akin to that with which they collect statistics to prove that California pumpkins are the biggest and richest, and yield more to the acre, and that the plums are only a little smaller than the pumpkins, that there are more sunshiny days in California than elsewhere in all creation, and that there is more sunshine every day to the square foot, and that in all things, natural and acquired, California beats the world, and San Francisco the rest of the State, they have been collecting the statistics to prove their title to rank as the banner city of suicides. During the year 1875 it is ascertained there were, in all, sixty-three suicides, as to which a local journal observes, with a touch of pride as though it proved the superiority of San Francisco suicides: "Death was effected by a variety of methods," but "shooting was the favorite, no less than nineteen out of the sixty-three blowing themselves into eternity." To compensate for the chagrin excited at the discovery that of the sixty-three six preferred to "saw their throats open with a razor," and that "five poor, miserable, distressed individuals passed to the other world through the immediate agency of a rope," it is noted that one man, "becoming frantic over a selection from the numerous methods," in sheer despair "threw his carcass under the wheels of a locomotive and made sausage of himself." Of course the figures would be anything but gratifying to the San Franciscans if, on comparison, it should not be ciphered out that suicide is on the increase in the banner suicide city. For the first eight months of the current year but forty suicides are reported, which would indicate that the banner city is in danger of losing the banner, as it shows a slight diminution in the rate of suicides. But consolation is found in the fact that November and December are counted upon by the Coroner as "good suicide months," and so they still feel assured of remaining the banner suicide city.

A few nights ago, while the Democratic procession was marching up Broadway, where TILDEN was reviewing the parade, JOHN MORRISSEY, standing at his right, picked him up and held him so that "the byes" in the procession might see him. Look at the picture! TILDEN in the arms of a gambler and prize-fighter, held up to the view of a howling mob! What do people who do not fight, and gamble, and defraud the Government, and stuff ballot-boxes, think of the picture in this Centennial year! TILDEN and JOHN MORRISSEY! *Par nobile fratrum!*

So well has the Centennial Exhibition been managed pecuniarily that there is now little doubt but that the surplus will be not less than one and a half millions. The total expenditure for buildings, fences, and gas and water supply, amounting to $3,824,172.19, has already been provided by the contributions of the City of Philadelphia, the subscriptions of private individuals, and the Pennsylvania contribution. The running expenses have averaged only $1,100 a day, while the admission receipts have been nearly three millions, and the receipts from concessions to restaurants and the like are estimated at two and a half millions. The million and a half appropriated by Congress will, it is now stated, remain—all of it—a surplus fund, and over it a lively strife is predicted. Had the Government undertaken to run the Exhibition, without doubt it would have cost a deal more, and there would have been an enormous deficit to be made up. The surplus proves how much better such enterprises are conducted when left to private management, and it may yet be regarded as an open question whether the Centennial would not have been even a greater success had Congress refused to make any appropriation whatever in aid of it.

The pork-packing "season" begun Oct. 31, and is now in full progress. It will end March 1, 1877. But of late years there has grown up a trade known as "summer packing," and the long lead Chicago has had in the regular season's business seems to have marked the summer business. Between March 1 and Oct. 31, 1876, the "summer packing" thus compares with that of St. Louis, and both with the same business in 1875:

Cities.	Number of hogs. 1875.	1876.
St. Louis	102,424	72,645
Chicago	728,781	1,250,000

The business of pork-packing, it will be seen, now goes on in this city all the year round.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Walter, proprietor of the London *Times*, was entertained at dinner by President Grant Thursday.

A bronze statue of Daniel Webster, presented by Mr. Gordon W. Burnham, is to be placed in Central Park, New York, Nov. 25.

The Heywood fund, for the benefit of the Northfield Cashier who lost his life in defending his trust, has reached the sum of $13,000.

The Centennial is to be kept open unofficially after the 10th as long as a paying attendance is secured. An extra period of one week is already guaranteed.

Mrs. Susan Ellis Laura Smith, an American woman, has willed her body to the Royal College of Surgeons of England for purposes of dissection, and urges other women to imitate her example.

A Frenchman who has written a book on London finds as the most important subjects for consideration, "Les Niggers," "Le Flag Painter," "Combats de Coqs," and "Lord-Maire Show."

The Slade trial in London has developed the fact, not heretofore reported, that gross indecencies were practiced at some of the seances. One of the witnesses, a man of high character, testified to facts which cannot be repeated in print.

Col. W. H. Young, a prominent citizen of Albany, N. Y., was killed while taking part in a torch-light procession last Thursday. His horse was frightened by a display of fireworks, and, running suddenly, threw him violently upon the curbstone.

Public respect for Mr. Tupper will be raised several degrees by his defiant announcement at Philadelphia that he is not afraid of the newspapers. If he continues in this heroic manner, there is danger that all the newspapers will become afraid of him.

The messenger who brought to the Opera-House at Baltimore the news of the death of Mrs. L. L. James reached the wings just as the husband of the dead woman, wholly unprepared for his loss, was speaking the lines of *Wilhelm Meister*, "We never know the value of a jewel until we have lost it."

The recent appearance of Mr. Charles Reade in a fresh lawsuit leads a London correspondent to remark that litigation is the occupation, or rather, perhaps, the recreation and solace, of the novelist's life. His last case was a dispute as to the justice of a road-assessment of £138.4. He lost it, and paid the sum with good grace.

A series of books will shortly appear in London on the subject of house-decoration, and the laws on which it should be carried out. The first volume is to be from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Lofty, a writer for the *Saturday Review*, and the second by the Misses Garrett, sister and cousin to Dr. Garrett Anderson, the most successful lady-doctor in London.

William Wheatley, the favorite Eastern actor recently deceased, made his debut at the old Bowery Theatre. The principal event of his life was his partnership with Jarrett and Palmer during the memorable "Black Crook" success, from which each member of the firm derived a fortune of $500,000. On this sum, well contented, Wheatley retired to private life.

The author of "Helen's Babies" is a man, and the facts on which his story was based were furnished to him by a married sister, out of the richness of her own experience. It is difficult to say whether this should be called a case of conscious plagiarism, and punished as such, or whether the offense should be condoned on a division of profits with the married sister aforesaid.

The *New Century for Women* says of the benefit derived from the concentration of interests and industries of women in one department of the Centennial: "The work done has been double what was anticipated. The building has been a vital idea, and not a depot for deposit, and each woman who has come under its influence has been made stronger, and more alive. It is impossible to make any estimate of the influence of such a motive power, but there can be no doubt of its perpetuity."

In connection with the recent reduction in price of the New York *Herald*, the fact is recalled that, fifteen years ago, Bennett, Raymond, and Greeley agreed to advance the price of their papers simultaneously. The next day the *Tribune* and *Times* printed the promised announcements, but the *Herald* contained a long article stating the intention of the proprietor to adhere to the old rates. There was a general outcry of bad faith, but Greeley and Raymond were obliged to take the back track.

The "Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby," in an article recently published in the *Independent*, recorded the opinion that the songs of the late David Barker, of Maine, "ought to have been known as far as the English language is spoken." The *Literary World* dissents from this judgment, and says that, however excellent an authority Nasby may be as to Cross-Roads whisky, he fails as a critic of poetry. The poems recommended by him are said to be so gross and indecent that the editor of the *Literary World*, after reading them, turned for a breath of fresh air to Rabelais.

Mr. Thomas Carlyle is reported to have expressed his mind very clearly to a correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* in regard to the doctrine of evolution. "I have known," said he, "three generations of the Darwins, grandfather, father, and son; atheists all. The brother of the present famous naturalist, a quiet man who lives not far from here, told me that among his grandfather's effects he found a seal engraven with this legend, '*Omnia ex conchis;*' everything from a clam shell! I saw the naturalist not many months ago; told him I had read his 'Origin of the Species,' and other books; that he had by no means satisfied me that men were descended from monkeys, but had gone far toward persuading me that he and his so-called scientific brethren had brought the present generation of Englishmen very near to monkeys. A good sort of man is this Darwin, and well-meaning, but with very little intellect. Ah, it's a sad and terrible thing to see nigh a whole generation of men and women professing to be cultivated, looking around in a purblind fashion, and finding no God in this universe. I suppose it is a reaction from the reign of cant and hollow pretense, professing to believe what in fact they do not believe. And this is what we have got to. All things from frog spawn; the gospel of dirt the order of the day."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—C. F. Jauriet, Urbana; W. R. Stephens, New York; Simpson Smith, Clinton, Ia.; R. M. Hillis, Cincinnati; R. W. Hamlin, Memphis; James B. Phillips, New York; F. R. Hollingsworth, New Orleans.... *Sherman House*—Charles Piers, Omaha; E. W. Durant, Stillwater, Minn.; Henry Day, Eau Claire; H. P. Stanwood, San Francisco; the Hon. H. O. Goodrich, Jerseyville, Ills.... *Grand Pacific*—A. H. Bowman, U. S. A.; John Bidwell, Chico, Cal.; R. P. Tansey, Jr., St. Louis; Gen. Bluford Wilson, Springfield; J. W. Gaff, Cincinnati; J. P. Illsley, Philadelphia; W. E. Simms, Kentucky; C. M. Wheeler, Negaunee, Mich.; the Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; S. A. Hatch, New York;... *Palmer House*—J. M. Hamill, Belleville, Ill.; W. Greer, J. W. De Auguns, and C. C. Champenoise, New York; Emil Pfaff, Vienna; D. M. Stevenson, Glasgow, Scotland; G. A. Gotz, Berlin, Germany; W. G. Fish, Boston; Wash Adams and Joseph Henry, Kansas City; B. A. Gilman, U. S. A.; T. W. Herr, Denver; Henry Smith and Ernest Ive, England.

A REVENUE CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue wishes to exhibit in his annual report for 1876 a statement of receipts from several objects of taxation for the past four months of the current fiscal year. Collectors are therefore enjoined to use extraordinary diligence in the preparation and transmittal of their abstracts, Form 22, for last October, that they may reach his office as near the 10th inst. as possible.

CHARITY.

The Greatest of the Doctrines of Christianity.

Sermon by Prof. Swing Yesterday at the Central Church.

A Comparison of the Classic and the Christian Graces.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Church, taking as his text:

But the greatest of these is Charity.—*I. Cor.*, xiii., 13.

If of three the mightiest doctrines of Christianity charity is the greatest, wonderful indeed must be its greatness! If one could summon from the past the three greatest men that have lived, and then a voice from Heaven should tell us which one were greatest of the three, what laurels indeed would rest upon that chosen forehead. From the three unequaled virtues of the soul charity is ordered to step forward and be crowned the chief. Would there were some argument or some panegyric by whose help we could come to some fair estimate of the worth and beauty of this loftiest figure in Paul's group. But, like children on the sea-shore, we must wander up and down in vain, in presence of a watery scene that defies our senses, and will moan, and roar, and rise, and fall after we are all dead. If St. John speaks truly, there come silences in Heaven when voice of even the blessed is hushed. This pause of language might perhaps come when some truth only vaguely dreamed of in this life, flashes forth in unclouded light. In presence of such a sudden unveiling it might be that all the immortal host would suddenly fall into that realization that has only silence and tears.

It is a misfortune of us mortals that we must take refuge in words and attempt by poor, weak language to rise to the truths of God. Instead of throwing our arms passionately around the neck of charity and filling the universe with declarations of love, here we all come to-day in middle life or old age still asking "Who she is?" "What image is this which Paul has carved out so tenderly?" Singular anecdotes are told of the rambles of the common people amid the statuary of the Louvre, how they read a name and pass on, not knowing whether the being who stands in the marble was sinner or saint, or whether it was designed by Angelo or by a mound-builder of prehistoric America. But we need not ridicule those ignorant of art, for we have all rambled long in the gallery of God without having read the glorious faces of these snowy marbles, before which Paul stood in such rapture. Let us all repent of our blindness, and lay to-day at Christ's feet offerings we are not high enough to place on her head.

Of the great idea or doctrine or virtue called "Charity" we may speak first (1) analytically, defining the fact; secondly (2), historically marking the rise and progress of the notion; thirdly (3), practictly marking its value on the field of human action.

1. Charity may be defined as the love of man. A low order of human nature can love itself or its own little group of home or family, but it is a higher order of soul that can love mankind. Christ said if you love those only who love you, you are equal only to to the heathen or publican, for a publican can do the same. If you would pass beyond the publican your heart must pass far beyond the little space that limits the publican's affections, and find the human family outside your house or garden-walls. "Strangers have borne witness of thy charity," said St. John. Inasmuch as no soul can love man without loving all that is good of heaven and earth, the term often is the equivalent of all love toward man or God. But its prime import is to be found in that tender sentiment toward humanity, which sent a Paul out on his mission, or led Christ to his works and self-denial and death. It is the sentiment that lies beneath the heroes, turning their sufferings into a triumph. To find the meaning of a term, look into the definitions and usages of the past, and thus from the long experiment and the many witnesses, the meaning of the word will come to you with not a single secret kept back. What the Bible says of this grace you well know. Call other witnesses. Confucius says: "Charity is that rational and constant affection which makes us sacrifice ourselves to the human race as if we were united with it so as to form one individual, partaking equally in its prosperity and adversity." John Bunyan says: "The Shepherds led the Pilgrims to Mount Charity, where they showed him a man that had a bundle of cloth before him, out of which he was cutting coats and garments for the poor who stood around him, and yet his bundle or roll of cloth never was less." It would consume the hour should the poets be consulted as to the meaning of this potent word. But Dryden says:

In such blest charities she passed the day,
'Tis wondrous how she found an hour to pray.

Another says:

Half his earned pittance to poor neighbors went,
They had his alms and he had his content.

Marking thus the usage of all writers, you will find that charity is a love which breaks over the narrow confines of one's own life and home and sweeps away off over the wide fields of man. It is like the sun's warmth and light which leave the sun itself and fly away, seeking worlds remote, to cover them with warmth, and light, and life.

Having thus found a definition of the doctrine, that it is love for humanity, let us examine the idea historically. Let us ascend this Nile River to find if possible whence comes this overflow. Charity must have been first an instinct of the soul. As all love is first a simple instinct, be it love of child, or friend, or music, or color, or fragrance, or beauty, so this notion must have come first as an instinct, and then it passed under the care of reason to be built up into a powerful principle. The painter's art, the musician's art, was once only a formless sentiment, a reaching out as of a child for a lamp, but successive generations nursed the idea until it began to produce pictures or music, and at last it grew into a powerful passion and a formulated art. So charity once came, only strong enough to leave a few figs on the tops of the trees, and a few grapes on the vine for persons not belonging to the landlord's family. But in the Mosaic age it was a feeble instinct not so much living as giving signs of life. It was like the music of the old Greeks, not a tune, but only a phrophecy of coming harps, and violins, and symphonies. The Hebrews could enslave or torture or exterminate an outside tribe without much hesitation. As to the whole human race, they cherished no kind sentiment, but in the sympathy shown in the law about not beating the olive tree a second time there is the faint dawning of that far-off day of charity. It consumes long time for a truth to grow up into a broad principle. Many a slave was emancipated by the kind impulse of a master long before the idea dawned that all men ought to be free. An idea passes from the small to the large, just as a tree grows, or as morning comes. Hence all along the pathway of man this rare plant, charity, will be found growing and becoming higher and broader as each generation poured around it and through its verdure the sunshine of strengthening mind and heart. You cannot read a history so old but that you will come here and there upon an event, an incident, that breathes forth the fragrance of this affection for man. In Roman and Greek annals are to be found traces of this brotherly love growing too large for only the walls of a home or of a petty State. One of the Greek statesmen made it his happiness and care to ransom captives and send them back to their native lands. As our Sumner pleaded for the ransom or emancipation of the white slaves of Barbary, and the black slaves at home, so Epaminondas redeemed and sent back to their barbarian homes many a captive brought to Athens with such triumph by the heavy-armed Greeks. The marble record of the Dying Gladiator does not tell all the truth of the classic period, for many a prisoner of war was sent back by a broad love to revisit again the land

Where his rude hut by the Danube lay,
Where were his young barbarians all at play,
Where was their Dacian mother.

History is too proud, and has been written too much in the glare of battle and Kings to permit it to be a mirror of the benevolence of antiquity. Could our age, which has learned how much more valuable is the history of an idea than the history of bloodshed only, be permitted to read the unwritten deeds of the past centuries, many and many a time would our eyes become dim with tears as we should happen upon actions of almost divine love performed by hearts which lived and wept and died 3,000 years ago. And yet there were not enough of these beautiful actions to characterize an age or to make statesmen perceive the immense principle. A new era was needed. The plant had germinated indeed, but it did not grow. It needed new soil, new sunlight, new rains. The law of Moses, that a few olives and a few figs should be left for the widow and the fatherless, was not enough. It was too narrow a thought for the future. It fed a few hungry children, but it did not free a slave, or establish free education, or sail a missionary ship, or dethrone tyrants. It was a little parsimonious statute, serving only as all else Mosaic to be the shadow of good to come, a schoolmaster leading childhood toward information, rather than into its height and depth. It perceived the simplest wants of man, his need of olives and figs, but did not discern his need of education and freedom. So, in so-called heathen lands, this sentiment languished, and seemed making no preparation for an exalted future. At this crisis in the career of a principle there came a new being upon the stage with infinite ability of mind and soul, and He came in the name of this long-struggling and feeble virtue. In His presence the Hebrew law about a few olives and sheaves and the Roman and Greek rays of kindness grew dim. The coast-lights became pale in the splendor of such a morning. Maxim after maxim fell from His lips, such that in His first discourse there were principles enough to have served as constitutions of all the states of earth. His love rolled outward until each woman of all earth was His mother or sister, and His brothers were in all climes and of all conditions. Greece had studied art and war, but this Being studied only the love of man for man and God for man. Rome had gathered up customs and had reached law, but this new form of life and thought studied only kindness between human souls. Moses had loved his friend, but in this new eloquence benevolence was to move out even towards an enemy. That the human race might be so impressed that the lesson should never be forgotten, this Messenger from the sky wept and pleaded and prayed everywhere for everybody, and at last died at once for those who were crucifying Him, and for those who had bathed His feet with tears. All that crowd that ascended Calvary, from the Roman soldier to the disciple, were gathered up in one mercy and affection, and the morning sun of that day and the morning breeze that moved the olive trees while the sad procession was filing along were no broader, were no more willing to touch gently the evil and the good, than was the charity that poured forth from this unmeasured heart—a sunshine, a perfumed gale escaping to earth from the open windows of heaven. One of the first results of this new philosophy was the overthrow of caste, the reduction of all men to one level. It came with only one altar, one communion, one baptism, one cross, one faith, one conversion, one sanctuary for high and low. Thus making men to be one in the presence of God, they began to be one in presence of each other. Such a spectacle as that life, those tears, that forgiveness, that death, the world had never seen before and will never behold again. It was grace more than humanity deserved that it should be permitted once to see that transfiguration of charity that now covers with immortal flowers that Calvary of a skull and of blood.

One of the early indications of growth in this idea may be found in the rapid emancipation of slaves it brought. Mr. Lecky has learned from old annals that the anniversaries of Christianity were made beautiful by the public announcements of great manumissions. St. Milania granted freedom to 8,000 slaves, Ovidius to 5,000, and in a few centuries it became unlawful to sell men; and, notwithstanding the coming of dark ages, slavery died away in Europe by the simple power of that Being who lived alike for all and for all alike died. You all remember that in the Mosaic code if a master beat a slave so that he died, but yet so that he lived a day after the awful cruelty, the master was not punished, it being presumed that in that day of interval there might have come some other cause of death. So great a being was the master and so insignificant a creature the slave that the presumption of the law was that some other case of death had intervened; but in the Justinian code, written in the light of Christianity, this twelve-hour lingering no longer protected the master, and, as a general rule, the act of crime or vice became the same in the high and low. As there was no difference between men in the temple of Religion, there soon became little in the temple of Justice. Thus under the charity of Christ, the code of Justinian came along to complete the overthrow of the temporary morals of Moses. Under the influence of Christian charity that great typical form of oppression, slavery, has passed gradually away until it exists only in the island of Cuba, from whose shores a wide ocean has kept far away the light and kindness and whole civilization of Europe. An ocean sometimes becomes a fortress against the attacks of barbarians and foes, but sometimes also an ocean shuts out man's true and only friends and leaves a tropical island to lie for centuries unaffected by a single noble idea of politics or religion. Our own Constitution up to 1860 built up a wall between Free and Slave States, and a subsequent law shut out literature and all philosophy that touched the relation between master and slave, but the fragrance of Christian benevolence was wafted over the wall like perfume of flowers, and the oneness of mankind which has followed the cross in all times came at last to Carolina and Texas. Came not in its whole fullness, for the poor black now falls dead in field or in cabin, but that Divine principle which emptied Rome and Spain of its slaves and which made England emancipate her bondsmen, will gradually plant itself even in South Carolina, and the tree of perfect liberty will grow side by side with the orange and the palm. Those modern Canutes will yet move back their chairs of power before the rising tide.

This survey of the history of charity as it has expressed itself through bondage and freedom, is useful because in this one detail you can mark and measure the general progress of the idea. A great love cannot limit itself to one work. What our mother did for us yesterday was not the exhaustion of her love. She comes back to-day with new deeds and stands with a heart overflowing with new affection for the morrow. So the charity of which Paul speaks has no special mission among old Roman captives or American slaves. Those scenes only illustrate a principle which is wider than a prison or a cotton-field. No deed of yesterday exhausts it. It stands by a nation indeed, but also by a single heart, ready to emancipate a race or take up a little child in its arms and bless it with education, and honor, and piety. Charity is the simple overflowing of a noble soul.

But we have exhausted time enough over the history of the highest grace in the Pauline picture. Let us pass to some further estimate of the doctrine's practical worth. No one knows why it is so, but it is historically true that out of the love of things comes such an action or such an impulse as no indifference or hate can ever show. The naturalist so loves the external world that he rambles all over it in his fond quest of its wonders of life or form. The musician so loves the harmonies of sound that night and day he is fastened by this indissoluble bond to his pursuit. Now, what in the economy of God is charity except a positive affection that should fasten each high intellect to the human race that the soul may wander all over it, finding everywhere the world's need and worth, and, through the help of these, its own usefulness and development?

Ill-will shuts the gates between that within us and that without. Let pain or sorrow rack one, and how empty is the spring or summer, the bird-song or the blossoms; but let the pain or the grief all pass away, and how delicious is the landscape from the window! Thus ill-will shuts out the great human universe and the narrowed heart scorns the poetry, the art, the learning, the thought, the condition, even the friendship of mankind; but when the broad love of man fully possesses the soul, then one hears with delight the prattle of the infant or the moralizings of even the heathen, and finds some beauty in a religion not his own, and in lands under a foreign flag. As prejudice closes the mind and makes man a dweller in a cave or a Diogenes tub, shuts him out from mankind as by a sea of ice, so charity is the opposite faculty and transforms a den into a palace and peoples that palace with the minds and hearts of all times near and far. There is no evidence that this love of man was implanted only that man might befriend a beggar or set free a slave; but that the heart might always draw up near to the human race and hear its oratory or its whispers, and might laugh and cry along with its laughter and tears. It is a grace that helps us approach not only a sufferer, but, what is more difficult, a being differing from us in creed, and to see in him who bows a Catholic or a Jew a brother of ourself. It is an Aladdin that turns our little island into a continent and makes us citizens of a world. The love of self has never been a sentiment out of which grew much greatness. If you will look into the heart of Paul or Christ, or any of the most powerful which have moved across time, you will not find egotism there, but you will find a spirit which forgot itself in presence of the progress, and happiness, and destiny of mankind. "*Ego*" has never been the eagle of a lofty flight; it has never been a flaming chariot upon which man has moved heavenward, but it has been a millstone about the neck, sinking into the sea all who have worn such a rude ornament. All this because the interests of humanity are so vast and precious that nature never forgives those who close their eyes in presence of such a spectacle. The grandeur of a nation begins when it begins to seek the highest welfare of all its people, white, or tawny, or black, and the glory of Jesus Christ will roll like a flood of light forever out of the act that He lived and died for mankind. Thus charity is the soul, that image of God, out on an errand of love. As the universe is the Deity becoming external, becoming so embodied that other life besides God may exist and may have stars for its home, so charity is the soul breaking away from the bosom and building up worlds of love and light where once were chaos and darkness. In its name the school-house began to appear in far-off times and has repeated itself until each country road becomes the path of the dear school-children; in its name bands of holy women explored the hills and forests around Rome, seeking the infants which vice had exposed to wild beasts and the elements; in its name all the missionary ships have sailed; in its name all the hills of Prussia are ornamented with asylums for all sufferers, the sunshine of Nature and the sunshine of love thus meeting amid the leafy trees; in its holy name all the battles of human rights have been fought; in its name came Jesus Christ as though heaven itself were imperfect unless he could live and die here and then return to the sky ornamented and blessed with earthly charity. He desired to import to heaven the glory of earthly benevolence.

In presence of Paul's group how insignificant became the ideal statues of the Greeks. Paul had seen the classic graces. He had read of them in Homer, in Pindar, in Hesiod. In painting, in sculpture, in poetry, he had seen the graceful three, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia: gracefulness, beauty, and success; but coming to these ideals after he had studied the lofty philosophy of Jesus Christ, how their former beauty must have seemed to him to have faded! That world of brightness and beauty and triumph seen by the classics had sunk from his sight, having been made dim by the splendor of a new world. He had been with Christ. The ideals of Athens, a perfect body, a beautiful face, success at the Olympian games, or in the theatre, or in oratory, seemed humble dreams compared with the philosophy of human life that fell from the lips of Him of manger and cross. Wonderful as Greece was, its ideals were great only while there was no rival of Athens except Carthage, or Alexandria, or Babylon. When all around was twilight, then the Greek Jupiter, and Minerva, and Apollo shone forth in a clear lustre, but no classic ideals could compete with the wide thoughts which sprang forth from Palestine after the tears and blood of Christ had sprinkled its grass. What was Jupiter as carved in ivory by Phidias, Jupiter as seen by the highest classic mind, as compared with the Heavenly Father of the Gospels and with the loving Teacher on the mountain side? The greatness of a nation or age is always to be measured by measuring its greatest ideals. What in this comparison would the physical beauty or the mental refinement or the military or gymnastic victory of that brilliant nation weigh against the morals and deeds and hopes of the Testament? In all Greece there were no doctrines that could stand beside these three of the apostle. As the thundering Zeus and the light-darting Apollo were deprived of their fillets by Him who wore a crown of thorns, so the three graces of the Greek and Roman world were cast forever into shadow by the unveiling of these new virtues, faith, hope, and charity. What was Agalia, that embodiment of all brightness of eye or soul, compared with the faith that holds fast to a divine principle through days dark and long? What was Greek gracefulness seen alongside that hope which inspires the soul from its mother's arms to the grave? What was classic success in art or in conflict seen by the side of the charity that loves all men always! Looking over the wide world, Paul, with the vision of a prophet and with a comprehensiveness almost divine, declared that there *abide* three new graces, Faith, Hope, Charity, of which the loftiest and loveliest is Charity, and although eighteen hundred years have passed since the award was made, years of unrivaled thought and infinite joy and sorrow, there is no hand that would dare touch this sacred group. We add nothing, we take nothing away. These three will "*abide*" forever.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

THE THUNDERER.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Times*, in its leader, says: "We think, with a majority of our countrymen, that the chances are in favor of peace, and such peace as may assure the well-being of the regions concerned by removing every pretext for agitation."

THE RUSSIANS.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says it is reported that Gen. Tchernayeff will sojourn in Russia during the armistice. Russian officers express a belief that thousands of Russians have fallen in the Valley of the Morava alone. They openly accuse the Servians of bayoneting Russians who attempted, revolver in hand, to urge them to attack the Turks.

IMPROBABLE.

The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent reports that some wounded Russian officers have been robbed and hacked to pieces by the men appointed to carry them to the rear.

DEMARCATION.

The Vienna dispatch of the *Times* says that, except Germany, which probably will not interfere, all the Powers have appointed Commissioners for drawing a line of demarcation. Turkey and a majority of the Powers think the line should be fixed by the positions actually held by the opposing armies when the armistice was agreed to, but Russia seems disposed to ask the Turks to withdraw to the frontier.

A CONFERENCE.

The *Moniteur*, the organ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, says it appears probable that all the guaranteeing Powers will agree to proposals for a conference at Constantinople.

MONTENEGRO.

A telegram from Ragusa states that the French and Italian Cammissioners have proceeded to the Turkish and Montenegrin camps to fix a line of demarcation. The places blockaded by the Montenegrins will continue under blockade during the armistice, but may be revictualed sufficiently for immediate wants.

THE APPEAL OF THE ARMENIANS.

The Armenians, some 4,000,000 strong, not of the Selavonic race, now see their opportunity, and ask the Porte to be freed from the Moslem rule of the feudal lords in Asia Minor. They request to be allowed legal possession of their lands and the right to testify in Moslem courts of law. The Porte has drawn so heavily from Asiatic Turkey that not more than 23,000 troops remain at Ezroom, the key to Armenia. The Russians have 40,000 troops opposite Kars and at Adrianople, on the Georgian frontiers, and, in the event of war being declared, calculate they could reach Ezroom in ten days. The Turkish fortifications at that point are in an unfinished condition.

SPAIN.

OUR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Contrary to prevailing reports no correspondence has recently passed between the Governments of the United States and Spain concerning an extradition treaty. There is now no serious subject of controversy between the United States and Spain, the latter having in a spirit of friendship acceded to the views of the former for the trial of American citizens in the Island of Cuba accused of crime before civil tribunals. Neither the State nor Navy Department has recent information concerning the United States steamship Franklin, but it is supposed that she will be heard from some time this week. While there is no doubt Tweed, the prisoner on board, will be delivered to the New York State authorities immediately on his arrival, it is not probable that the official correspondence on the subject will be published before the meeting of Congress. When the Spanish Government informed that of the United States of Tweed's arrest, and its readiness to surrender him in accordance with the wishes of our Government, the American Legation was instructed to conduct the arrangements to that end.

CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, addressing a meeting of 250 Deputies, declared that it was the determination of the Government to retain Cuba at any cost.

ITALY.

ELECTIONS.

ROME, Nov. 5.—The election of members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies took place to-day. As far as results are known at this hour, 141 Progressists, and 28 Moderates have been returned. Second ballots will be necessary in 101 districts. Among the distinguished persons elected are Signori Mancini, Cappino, and Correnti, and Signori Depretis, Nelotera, Zanardelli, Maiorana, Menghetti, and Ricaroli. A second ballot will be necessary in Milan to settle a contest between Signore Correnti and Niconti Venosta. Garabaldi will also be obliged to stand for a second ballot in Rome, but his election is certain.

The *Times'* dispatch from Rome says returns show a large majority for the Government in yesterday's elections.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Decrees were issued to-day pardoning or commuting the sentence of fifty-two Communists.

MINISTERIAL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a compromise on M. Gatineau's proposition provides that persons accused of assassination, arson, and robbery be tried by Assize Courts and persons condemned *in contumaciam* must as at present clear themselves before court martial. The correspondent adds that there has been no real crisis. The Cabinet has submitted to defeat, but a vote has shown that it had not the majority in the lower Chamber, and it is known to be in a minority in the Senate.

INDIA.

THE FAMINE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An Indian newspaper, the *Pioneer*, sums up prospects as to the famine in Bombay as follows: A famine in Sholapore, extreme dearth at Poonah, and great scarcity in six other districts. All these districts will yield only a fraction of their ordinary revenue. It is hoped that the distress may be relieved at a sixth of the cost of the Bengal famine.

THE FAST MAILS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Some of the prominent Post-Office officials are of the opinion the Post-office Commission now investigating the subject of railway mail transportation will recommend the re-establishment of the fast mail trains, and will support the recommendation by evidence of their necessity. It appears that the testimony taken in nearly all of the Western States is singularly unanimous in favor of the restoration of this system. It is certain, however, that none of the railroads will restore these fast mails unless increased compensation is given.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds, or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing: the results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. It is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

There are thousands of people in Chicago with shattered nerves and debilitated constitutions. Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a sovereign restorative. Depot, 53 Clark-st.

For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and for a poor appetite use Stephens' Indian Vegetable Bitters. For sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid.

SILKS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
SILKS
AT THE
West End Dry Goods House,
Madison & Peoria-sts.

Notwithstanding the recent heavy advance in Silks, the following lines of Special Bargains will be found as cheap, and some of them cheaper, than ever before:
Very large assortment Colored Gros Grains, desirable dark shades, at $1.25; a very cheap lot.
Heavy Lyons Colored Gros Grains, choice fashionable colors, at $1.50, well worth $1.75.
Line of rich and heavy Lyons Colored Gros Grains, elegant shades, at $1.75 per yard, regular $2.25 quality, and the cheapest lot we have ever offered.
Full lines of Trimming Silks in the new cloth shades.

BLACK SILKS.
Good all-silk black Gros Grains at $1.00 and $1.10 per yard.
Heavier and better black Gros Grains at $1.25 and $1.35 per yard.
At $1.50, a special bargain in heavy Black Lyons Gros Grains.
At $1.75, Lyons Cashmere Gros Grains, worth 50c a yard more.
At $2.00 we offer a very rich, heavy, and elegant Lyons Cashmere Silk; cannot be replaced at $2.50.

FANCY SILKS.
Line of dark fancy Silks at 75c per yard.
At $1.00, very desirable assortment dark stripe Silks.
At $1.25, choice late Novelties in dark colored fancy Silks.
Very full assortment Trimming Velvets in all the new deep shades at very low prices.
Velveteens in the dark cloth shades.

Carson, Pirie & Co.
"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

MERCHANT TAILORING.

IF YOU WILL BET
YOU MUST PAY.

JOHN BEERS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
42 Monroe-st.,
Are Waiting for Your Orders.

We will make the burden light for you if you send your orders to us for Clothes. WE DO GOOD WORK, FURNISH THE BEST OF MATERIALS, and WARRANT A FIT OR NO SALE.
JOHN BEERS. T. W. WADSWORTH.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS
With Consumption, Asthma, Deafness, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Throat Diseases. By Dr. S. W. INGRAHAM, 205 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Office hours: 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Consultation free.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
RECEIVED THE HIGHEST
Centennial Award.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of the Condition of Local Finance Last Week.

An Increase in the Clearings--Moderate Supply of Paper.

The Produce Markets Quiet—Provisions Steady.

Grain Irregular--A Downward Tendency Checked.

FINANCIAL.

The general situation of local finances last week was one of unchanged dullness—and, as far as can be learned from the money articles of the newspapers, the same state of affairs prevails throughout the country. The easiest explanation of this arrest of the briskness with which the fall season opened is the excitement of the Presidential election. The New York *Public* of Nov. 2 notes that on the preceding week there was a decline as compared with the corresponding week of last year in the clearings of all the principal cities of the country. Some common cause must have been at work to produce this uniform result, which is a reversal of the condition of business in the weeks before. The Chicago clearings show some improvement last week, and were larger than those of the week before, and of the corresponding week of last year. The loan market was not animated. The applications from the country have decreased, and the total supply of city paper is only fair.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Lower rates may be obtained by independent borrowers. Rates on the street are 7 per cent and upwards; the supply of paper is small.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,687,342.63	$376,166.69
Tuesday	3,411,558.53	183,191.82
Wednesday	4,165,539.47	401,702.72
Thursday	6,242,036.10	461,703.20
Friday	4,357,171.74	380,754.55
Saturday	4,777,383.98	315,460.88
Total	$26,641,012.45	$2,127,985.88
Corresponding week last year	23,678,348.41	2,265,401.36

LOANS AT THE RATE OF ½ OF 1 PER CENT IN LONDON.

The London *Daily News* says:

Imperceptibly, but surely, the rates of discount are stiffening, and it would be no surprise to find before long that 1 per cent was a quotation of the past. Even at that figure now no eagerness is shown to take large parcels of full-dated bills, although where short money can be still obtained at ½ per cent it is hardly wonderful that drafts having a few weeks to run should be taken at ¾ to ⅞ per cent, and even this is exceptional. The fear that the efflux of bullion will shortly assume greater proportions may have some effect in producing this hardening tendency, for since this day month 1,750,000 on balance has left the vaults in the Bank of England. The action of the German Government in "buying forward" banking and mercantile bills in India at a fixed rate of exchange clearly shows that it is desirous of providing return remittances for probable shipments of silver, and although some weeks may elapse before the full effect of this maneuvre is felt, the ultimate result is almost sure to be the shipment of gold from this side, and it appears likely that it will be needed, judging by the decline now going on in the stock of bullion in the Imperial Bank.

THE BUSINESS FUTURE.

What is the present outlook? This fall we have magnificent crops, enough to feed ourselves and Europe besides, while our exports exceed our imports for the eight months ending Sept. 1, 1876, by $107,198,271, and in the month of August by $8,829,354. We may anticipate a large demand from Europe this fall. We have advices from France which tell us that there is found to be a deficiency in the French grain crop, and that our stock will be largely drawn on from that quarter. With specie coming to us from Europe to pay us for our productions, with our Centennial Exhibition in full blast and 200,000 persons visiting it in one day, we ought to call ourselves nearly, if not quite, "out of the woods." With specie coming to us from Europe to pay for our productions, the problem of resumption, which has been so much of a bugbear for so long a time, is solved, because we shall be on a specie basis almost before we know it. The whole of the strife between the advocates of hard money and soft money will have been useless, because we shall get on a specie basis in spite of ourselves and in spite of the politicians. Any nation or country that wants to bring its obligations to a par with gold has to become a creditor nation, buy less than it sells, live on less than it earns, and the thing is speedily accomplished, and the problem as to its financial condition is solved. It is precisely the same with a nation as with an individual. If the country earns more than it spends its credit will be at or above par without passing any laws or any trouble, the whole financial difficulty being obviated by the simple remedy, "Pay as you go and earn $1.50 where you spend $1."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 100⅛@109⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91½@91⅝ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	484½
Paris—francs	522½	519⅜
Switzerland	522½	519⅜
Belgium		518¾
Sweden		27¾
Austria		40¾
Holland		40¾
Germany	94¼	95

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	117⅞	117⅞
United States 5-20s of '65 (ex. coupon)	109⅜	110
5-20s of '65—January and July	112⅞	113
5-20s of '67—January and July	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	116⅝	117
10-40s	114⅝	115
United States new 5s of '81 (ex. coupon)	112⅝	113
United States currency 6s	124	....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	*106	*107
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	*106	*107
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	*106	......
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds	......	*85
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	*96
City Railway, South Side	140	......
City Railway, West Side	160	......
City Railway, North Side	124	......
Traders' Insurance Company	117	......
Chamber of Commerce	65	70
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Gold opened at 109⅛, and closed at 109⅜, all sales of to-day having been at these figures. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments dull and lower.

Railroad bonds dull and steady. This afternoon C. C. & I. C. seconds sold at 12; C. C. C. & I. firsts brought 108.

State bonds quiet, dull, and at nominal prices.

Little was done at the Stock Exchange to-day, there being a desire, apparently, to hear Mr. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, speak for the national credit in connection with the Presidential contest. The stock market opened with slight changes from yesterday's closing prices, and the general list until about 11:30 declined ⅛@⅝. Later Western Union Telegraph and Northwestern preferred advanced ¼. Prices subsequently advanced ½@⅞, the latter for Western Union Telegraph, when the market became steady. Towards the close the market became firm but dull, except for Ohios, which were weak, the stock declining under free sales to 9⅝. Western Union advanced to 73⅛; Lake Shore to 57⅛; Northwestern common to 38; preferred to 60¼, and Michigan Central to 46⅝. Other changes late in the afternoon were unimportant. The market closed dull and lower except for Western Union, which was better.

Sales at the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 55,000 shares, of which 13,500 were Lake Shore, 1,500 Northwestern, 4,700 St. Paul, 11,800 Ohios, 12,800 Western Union, 2,500 Wabash, and 2,000 Michigan Central.

Money market easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6.

Sterling, 482½ for sixty days; 484½ for sight.

Clearings, $14,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $216,000. Customs receipts, $238,000.

The weekly bank statement is as follows:

Loans, increase	$843,400	Depo'ts, increase	$89,900
Specie, increase	1,489,400	Reserve, decrease	1,041,275
Lg'l tn'rs, de'crse	2,508,300		

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117⅞	New 5s	113
Coupons, '65	110	New 4½s	111
New	112⅞	10-40s, regular	113⅛
Coupons, '67	115⅜	Coupons do	115
Coupons, '68	117	Currency 6s	124¼

STOCKS.

Western Union	73	New Jersey Central	36⅛
Quicksilver	12	Rock Island	102⅝
Quicksilver pfd	16	St. Paul	24⅝
Pacific Mail	24⅝	St. Paul pfd	55⅜
Mariposa	4	Wabash	7
Mariposa pfd	4⅛	Wabash pfd	10
Adams Express	107	Fort Wayne	102
Wells-Fargo	84	Terre Haute	5⅛
American	60	Terre Haute pfd	18
United States	56⅛	Chicago & Alton	99
New York Central	102⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	107
Erie	10⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	9⅝
Erie pfd	17	Del., Lack. & W	74⅞
Harlem	137⅛	A. & P. Telegraph (?)	15⅜
Harlem pfd	135	Missouri Pacific	4
Michigan Central	46⅝	A. & P. Tel. pfd	2
Panama	125	Indiana Central	3⅛
Union Pacific	61	Chi., Burlington & Q	115
Lake Shore	56⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo	14⅛
Illinois Central	82	Central Pacific bonds	110⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	Union Pacific bonds	106⅝
Northwestern	38	U. Pac. land-grant	101
Northwestern pfd	60⅝	U. Pac. sinking-fund	91⅝
C., C., C. & I	39		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	46¼	Virginia 6s, new	31
Tennessee 6s, new	44¾	Missouri 6s	106⅛
Virginia 6s, old	31		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Consuls, money and account, 96 1-16.

United States bonds—65s, 103¾; 67s, 109; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 103⅜.

New York Central, 96; Erie, 10⅜; preferred, 18.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Rentes, 105f 25c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 4.—United States bonds—New 5s, 102½.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	11,381	9,869	8,211	12,284
Wheat, bu	103,762	126,323	93,393	282,217
Corn, bu	73,673	52,425	343,207	121,040
Oats, bu	31,234	58,144	34,980	48,803
Rye, bu	6,038	8,947	21,150	1,292
Barley, bu	33,790	30,960	83,420	4,260
Grass seed, lbs	145,395	115,410	163,682	169,680
Flaxseed, lbs	199,195	294,316	80,300	628,040
B. corn, lbs	104,000	73,020	80,000	43,745
C. meats, lbs	25,400	23,800	1,831,808	1,306,667
Beef, tcs	....	....	105	....
Beef, brls	200	....	257	522
Pork, brls	....	....	1,871	1,884
Lard, lbs	....	....	842,169	208,555
Tallow, lbs	137,183	16,315	20,000	40,000
Butter, lbs	164,438	83,773	158,908	82,250
Dres'd hogs, No	....	8	....	19
Live hogs, No	12,283	16,167	3,053	4,761
Cattle, No	3,050	2,047	2,862	2,379
Sheep, No	511	2,514	1,994	1,037
Hides, lbs	303,101	208,910	200,130	238,480
Highwines, brls	100	133	308	250
Wool, lbs	204,494	113,908	283,663	152,070
Potatoes, bu	6,802	9,888	1,930	700
Coal, tons	7,823	....	1,271	....
Hay, tons	195	....	50	....
Lumber, m	5,537	4,216	2,566	2,511
Shingles, m	2,140	560	834	715
Salt, brls	2,397	7,220	3,077	2,793
Poultry, lbs	....	4,710	....	....
Poultry, coops	16	298	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	330	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	618	1,191	476	432
Cheese, bxs	535	2,129	161	137
G. apples, brls	11,990	8,903	151	1,741
Beans, bu	87	....	6	....

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 799 bu wheat, 1,177 bu oats, 893 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 8 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 3 do, 17 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 3 cars No. 1 spring, 128 cars No. 2 do, 67 cars No. 3 do, 28 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (259 wheat); 11 cars high-mixed corn, 37 cars and 5,800 bu No. 2 do, 15 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (65 corn); 2 cars white oats, 2 cars No. 2 do, 18 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 1 rye, 17 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do; 14 cars No. 2 barley, 39 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected do (67 barley). Total (432 cars), 166,000 bu. Inspected out: 122,892 bu wheat, 183,966 bu corn, 46,362 bu oats, 20,298 bu rye, 28,907 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Nov. 4, 1876.	Oct. 28, 1876.	Nov. 6, 1875.
Flour, brls	70,650	73,684	65,972
Wheat, bu	687,661	684,995	748,476
Corn, bu	748,953	944,188	431,406
Oats, bu	244,488	208,836	450,098
Rye, bu	33,941	53,790	34,113
Barley, bu	242,738	221,886	160,220
Live hogs, No	73,341	108,337	83,904
Cattle, No	22,404	15,455	19,804
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	64,753	57,589	61,681
Wheat, bu	426,435	586,127	928,417
Corn, bu	1,143,449	1,145,522	855,995
Oats, bu	287,905	273,896	442,909
Rye, bu	54,034	52,581	12,942
Barley, bu	168,679	196,000	46,324
Live hogs, No	18,763	19,698	24,988
Cattle, No	11,984	7,035	9,488

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	Nov. 4, 1876.	Oct. 28, 1876.	Nov. 6, 1875.
Flour, brls	12,500	17,500	25,380
Wheat, bu	493,350	500,985	727,000
Corn, bu	358,985	84,910	382,000

If the wheat crop of the United States last year was 256,000,000 bu, that of this year being 245,000,000 bu, there is a falling off to the extent of only 4.3 per cent from the yield of 1875. It is a deficiency of about one-sixth from 300,000,000 bu, which is by many persons considered to be a full crop.

The leading produce markets were rather quiet on Saturday, and generally steady, except that wheat was irregularly higher. The advices from other points were not favorable to better prices, but the receipts were very light for the season, especially in corn, and that prevented weakness in most departments, though there was not much demand. The freight engagements were more numerous.

There was only a moderate degree of activity in any department of the dry-goods market. Buyers were present in limited numbers, but most of the business was accomplished through mail orders. Prices were steady. The grocery market was fairly active and firm. The past week's sales show a liberal increase over the corresponding week of last year, and jobbers seem well pleased with the position of the market. No price-changes were noted. Butter was in good demand at previous quotations, with sales principally at 15@26c for common to choice qualities. The demand for cheese was unimproved, and the market remains weak at 11@12¼c for good to choice factory. In the dried fruit market there was a fair degree of activity, and excepting Valencia and loose Muscatel raisins, both of which were quoted a trifle lower, there were no price-changes. The fish market was firm,—white fish at 25c per half brl advance. Oils were quoted dull and unchanged. Linseed is unsettled, the tendency being to an advance. Coal and wood were quiet. Leather was firm under a continued good demand.

Hogs were dull and easier all around, with common and medium grades 10c lower. Sales were principally at $5.65@5.75. Cattle were in good demand at unchanged figures,—quoted at $2.50@4.75 for common to choice. Sheep sold at about Friday's quotations; common to choice at $3.00@4.50.

Lumber was moderately active at the sale docks and steady. At the yards a fair business was done at full recent prices, few sales of common stuff being under $9.50. Wool, hides, and broom-corn, were active and firm. Seeds were steady under fair inquiry.

The hay market was quiet and steady. The difficulty in obtaining freight-room prevents shippers from taking hold freely. Green fruits were quiet and unchanged. Poultry was in better request and firmer, and the same may be said of fresh game, which was scarce. The local dealers were buying potatoes at recent prices, the choice lots being wanted for winter use. The shipping movement was restricted by the scarcity of freight-room.

Lake freights were active, with little change in rates, which were 3½c on corn and 4c on wheat, to Buffalo. Rail freights were firm at previous rates, at 20c per 100 lbs to New York, 25c to Boston, 18c to Philadelphia, and 17½c to Baltimore, with few cars offering. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 16c to New England points, and 14½c to New York on corn. The engagements reported by lake will carry out 37,000 bu wheat, 380,000 bu corn, and 75,000 bu barley.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs Nov. 4, 1876: Downer, Bemis & Co., 21,000 bu barley; Chapin & Gore, 25 cases medical bitters; H. Tallet, 116 casks wine. Amount of duties collected, $6,544.45.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, with little change in prices but a tendency to lower prices, buyers asking concessions which holders were loth to grant. Hogs were quoted easier, but the supply was so small as to promise little increase of product, and the packers stated that they do not care to sell at present prices, which do not pay for the material, to say nothing of the cost of handling it. The willingness of speculative sellers to discount the market was less marked, and that fact gives hope of a better demand for consumption. There is no inducement to buy present product, when it is offered at less money for delivery next month, unless the purchaser requires it for immediate consumption. The packing season is opening slowly, therefore; but a part of the slowness is undoubtedly due to the weather, which has been too warm for cutting up to Friday night.

The summer packing of Chicago is estimated by the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association at 1,250,000 head, against 728,781 for the summer of 1875. The packing here since the 31st of October is about 35,600 head; at Cedar Rapids it is 3,615 head.

The summer packing at St. Louis is estimated at 72,645 hogs, against 102,424 in the summer of 1875. The total packing of the West during the summer is estimated at about 2,000,000 head.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Shoulders lbs.	*Middles, lbs.
W'k end'g Nov. 2, '76	10,886	5,938	735	611,543	8,548,865
S'm wk '75	4,726	3,478	1,047	201,042	4,706,201
Since Oct. 27, '76	10,886	5,938	735	611,543	8,548,865
S'me time '75	4,726	3,478	1,047	201,042	4,706,201

*Green hams—shipped for the week, 1,334 pcs, against 2,380 pcs same week last year.

MESS PORK—Was dull but steady, and was 2½@5c per brl higher than the previous evening, though easier than during the regular session of Friday. Sales were reported of 420 brls new at $15.75@16.00, chiefly at the outside; 1,500 brls seller the year at $15.32½@15.37½, and 2,000 brls seller January at $15.45@15.50. Total, 3,920 brls. The market closed quiet at $15.40@15.45 seller November or seller December; $15.32½@15.35 seller the year; and $15.45@15.47½ seller January.

Sale was made of 70 brls prime mess at $13.00, and 70 brls extra prime at $12.50.

LARD—Was very quiet at unchanged prices, with scarcely enough doing to establish a market. The reported sales were 65 tcs cash at $9.65; 500 tcs seller November at $9.50; 1,750 tcs seller the year at $9.37½@9.40; and 750 tcs seller January at $9.45. Total, 3,065 tcs. The market closed steady at $9.62½@9.65 for cash lots; $9.50 seller the month; $9.37½@9.40 seller the year; and $9.45@9.47½ seller January.

MEATS—Were quiet and unchanged. Sellers were firm in their views, while buyers were apparently disposed to wait for a decline, seeing that the future was rather heavily discounted. But the record of transactions cannot be accepted as a gauge of the activity in meats. The heavy shipments of the past week indicate an active trade in the regular pool, though operators have repeatedly stated that they were doing nothing. The sales reported Saturday were 40,000 lbs shoulders at 6¼c; 80 boxes do at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs green do at 5⅞c; 40 boxes short ribs at 8⅛c; 120 boxes long clears at 8¼@8⅜c; 100 boxes short clears at 8⅝c; 450 boxes long and short clears at 8⅝c; 40 boxes long-cut hams at 10c; and 1,000 pieces green hams (16 lbs) at 8½c. The following are the latest quotations on new meats:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¾	7⅛	7½	7¾
Loose, part salted	6	8	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6¼	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
December, b.	5¾	8⅛	...	8⅜
January, b.	5¾	8⅛	8	8⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 8⅛c cash and 8¼c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 8¼@8⅝c; long-cut hams, 9¾@10½c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 10@11c. Green hams, 8@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, 9@9½c for short ribs, 9⅛@9⅝c for short clears, 12@13c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@6⅛c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@9.75 for mess; $10.50@10.75 for extra mess; and $19.00@19.25 for hams. Sale was made of 200 brls extra mess beef at $10.50.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8½@8¾c for city, and 7½@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, with no quotable change in prices. One or two bagged lots were taken by shippers, and there was a light local trade. Sales were reported of 280 brls winters, partly at $7.20; 1,150 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.25@5.75; 200 brls rye flour on private terms; and 120 brls buckwheat do, partly at $6.00@6.50. Total, 1,750 brls. The market closed tame, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.00@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.75@6.25; medium do, $5.25@5.50; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; choice patents, $7.00@7.50; common do, $6.00@6.25; sour springs, $3.00@4.00; spring superfines, $2.50@4.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.12½. Buckwheat do, $6.00@7.00.

BRAN—Was more active at unchanged prices. Sales aggregated 100 tons at $8.75@9.00 per ton on track, and $9.00@9.25 free on board cars.

SCREENINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $7.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.25@16.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was rather more active, and irregularly higher. The market advanced 1½c before noon, but then weakened, and closed ¼c lower to ⅛c higher than Friday afternoon, the greatest decline being on cash lots. Liverpool was reported quiet, with very little demand, and New York was quiet, but our receipts were again small, with fair shipments, and the rumors of a large outward movement at Milwaukee also tended to strengthen the feeling here. The early feeling was rather bearish, like that of the previous afternoon, and it was expected that weakness would bring out large selling orders, but they failed to come in, and the majority of the crowd was soon on the buying side; but the demand was not sustained, and the market turned downward. The trading was chiefly for December. The demand for cash lots was very light, and they weakened badly during the last hour under large offerings from parties who expected weakness on Monday, due to the wish to avoid carrying wheat over a holiday. The discount on cash, as compared with next month, widened from 1½c early to 2c later. The lower grades were in moderate request, and about ½c higher. The daily reports indicated that our stocks in store have increased some 250,000 bu during the past week, which was another element of weakness, especially as that has been accomplished under only moderate receipts. The exports from New York for the week were about the same as for the week previous. Seller December opened with one sale at $1.09 and the next at $1.09⅛@1.09¼, advanced to $1.10⅜, and declined to $1.09⅜ at the close. Seller January sold at $1.11@1.12¼, closing at $1.11¼. Seller the month sold at $1.08@1.09¼, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.08⅛@1.08¼ for receipts dated this month, and No. 3 do at 98½c for fresh receipts not in special location. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11; 100,800 bu No. 2 do at $1.08¼@1.09¼; 20,400 bu No. 3 do at 98¼@99¼c; 5,400 bu rejected do at 88¼@89c; and 2,400 bu by sample at 70c@$1.01 on track. Total, 129,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 1,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.09¼.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair local demand, and relatively firm. Sales were 7,000 bu No. 2 at $1.11½@1.12; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.13½ on track and $1.16 free on board car. Total, 8,000 bu.

CORN—Was rather quiet and firmer, advancing ½c early, and closing ⅛c higher than Friday evening. Liverpool was quoted quiet, Mark Lane weaker, and New York dull, but our receipts were unexpectedly small, only 65 cars and 1 boat-load being inspected into store, and the daily postings indicated that our stocks in store have decreased some 400,000 bu during the past week, which revived confidence somewhat, though it did not call out an active demand, and the market weakened afterwards in sympathy with wheat. There was better shipping demand, except for high mixed, the freight-room engaged being mostly taken by parties who have had the corn delivered to them on November contracts. Seller December opened at 42½c, advanced to 42⅝c, and declined to 42⅛c at the close. Seller the year sold at 41⅞@42c. Seller the month sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, closing at 41⅞c. Cash No. 2 closed at 41⅞@42½c, according to date of receipts, high mixed at 44c, and rejected at 41½c. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu high mixed at 43¾@44½c; 128,800 bu No. 2 at 41⅞@42½c; 12,600 bu rejected at 41¼@41⅝c; 400 bu no grade at 37c; 400 bu new at 41c; 400 bu new ears at 40c; 3,200 bu by sample at 37@43c on track; and 1,200 bu do at 41@46c free on board cars. Total, 255,200 bu.

OATS—Were less active and irregular, opening quiet and advancing ⅛@¼c under a fair demand, small receipts, and in sympathy with other grain and New York, dropping back afterwards, the most severe decline being in cash, which was pressed on the market for sale. Cash and November opened at 30½c, sold to 31¼c, and closed at 30⅝c. December sold at 31½@32⅛c at the close at 32c, or 1½c above cash. January opened at 32½c, sold to 32⅝c, and closed at 32½c. Rejected sold at 22½@23c. Cash sales were reported of 97,000 bu No. 2 at 30½@31¼c; 7,200 bu rejected at 22½@23c; 3,700 bu at 27@31½c on track. Total, 107,900 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. No. 2 sold at 58c and rejected at 52@53½c. December was offered at 62c, with 61c bid, and November was quoted at 59c. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 1 at 59½c; 2,400 bu No. 2 do at 59c; 1,200 bu rejected at 52@53½c; 81 bu by sample at 56½c. Total, 4,081 bu.

BARLEY—Was in moderate request, declining about ⅛c, and closing dull and easy. The receipts were smaller and the stock in store has increased somewhat during the week, though the shipments were larger. At the close, and vessel-room was reported as taken Saturday for 75,000 bu. The outside demand was chiefly for the low grades. Cash was wanted only to fill shorts, and sold at 77@77⅝c, closing at the outside. November sold at 78c early, and closed at 77⅝c. December opened at 79⅛c, and closed at 79c. No. 3 sold at a decline of about ⅛c, A., D. & Co.'s receipts bringing 46½@47c, and N. S. 38c, and N. W. 38c. Rejected sold at 32c in Union, and 33c in other houses. Samples were dull and weak. The offerings were fair, and the few buyers in the market were not disposed to take hold, except at concessions. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 77@77⅝c; 8,000 bu No. 3 at 38@47c; 6,400 bu rejected at 32@33c; 2,800 bu by sample at 48@86c on track. Total, 7,800 bu.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,037	13,151	1,037
Tuesday	4,504	10,093	2,461
Wednesday	5,063	13,120	1,819
Thursday	3,131	11,414	2,610
Friday	3,050	12,253	1,311
Saturday	1,200	7,000	300
Total	20,883	68,031	8,747
Same week last year	20,102	96,885	7,719
Last week	17,537	111,810	9,034
Shipments—			
Monday	758	2,355	....
Tuesday	1,929	3,389	1,917
Wednesday	2,216	2,881	228
Thursday	1,780	3,562	408
Friday	2,862	3,053	1,994
Total	9,545	15,223	4,547

CATTLE—There was not much life in the cattle trade during the week just ended, and prices were weak, unsettled, and lower. The receipts, though nearly 3,000 head larger than for the previous week, were not unusually heavy for the season, therefore the cause of the dullness and depression must be sought for elsewhere. It is found in the fact that at the Eastern live-stock centres they have had an oversupply of cattle and a general decline in values, the reduction varying from ¼@½c per lb. Prices here have sympathized to the extent of 15@25c per 100 lbs. In other words, the advance established the week before has been lost. The quality of the offerings showed some slight improvement, the arrivals embracing more prime beeves than for the previous week, but the average, after all, was poor, even for this season of the year, when excellence is not looked for. There was a very noticeable falling off in the demand for stockers, and in that class a decline in prices equal to fully 25c has been suffered. The shrinkage in butchers' stuff and medium shipping steers was quite as severe, and, even at the reduced rates, many of the above descriptions were left over unsold. Prices had an extreme range of $1.75@5.25. At the latter figure there were just two sales, viz.: 60 head, averaging 1,604 lbs, and 26 head, averaging 1,741 lbs. Most of the trading was at $3.25@4.30 for fair to good smooth shipping steers, at $2.50@3.00 for stockers, at $2.40@2.75 for native cows, and at $2.75@3.25 for Texans. Colorado, Wyoming, and Montana cattle sold at $3.00@3.50. Veals are in demand at $3.50@5.50 for common to choice, per 100 lbs. Saturday's market was fairly active, and ruled steady at the reduced prices of the day before. Following are the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	$4.60@4.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.10@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	3.25@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.40@2.85
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.60@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Texas—Through droves	2.25@3.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.50

HOGS—The market opened dull, the firm views of holders and the warm weather combined checking any tendency to active trading, and but little more than half of Monday's receipts were disposed of at the advance of 5@10c demanded. Tuesday's arrivals, instead of showing an increase, as a majority of the trade had expected, were some 3,000 head less. This induced a more confident feeling all around, and prices took a further upward jump, bacon grades advancing to $5.60@5.75, and common to prime packing hogs selling up to $5.50@5.75—an advance for the two days of 15@20c. On Wednesday, owing to unfavorable weather for packing, and the consequent absence of activity in the demand from local cutters, a portion of the advance was lost. It was regained on the following day, but the market again reacted on Saturday, and the market closed quiet and weak at $5.50@5.75 for packing and bacon grades, and at $5.80@5.90 for fair to prime heavy shipping hogs.

SHEEP—The market was liberally supplied, and with a fair demand both from the home and Eastern trade, ruled comparatively steady throughout the week at $3.00@3.50 for poor to medium grades, and at $3.75@4.50 for good to choice. All sold, and the market closed firm at the above quotations.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was moderately active and steady. The offerings were fair, and ten or twelve sales made in the forenoon, chiefly to the city trade. Prices were steady at $7.50@8.00 for piece stuff and $8.00@10.00 for common inch, and $12.00@14.00 for the better qualities. Lath were firm at $1.20@1.25. Shingles were in fair request and firm at $2.05@2.30. Trade at the yards is fair, and only an occasional sale of common stuff is made now at $9.00. Some grades of common, such as 16-foot fencing and 12-inch boards, are scarce and firmer. The upper grades are quiet and steady. Quotations:

First and second clear	$35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@33.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50
First common siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00
Box boards, B	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 in	28.00@32.00
B stock boards	20.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 12 ft and under 24 in	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	10.00@14.00
Lath	1.50
A shingles	2.30@2.60
Pickets, square	10.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 23s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 9s; white—No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club—No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 25s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 47s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—COTTON—Advancing tendency; 6 3-16@6¼d; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000; American, 5,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 10s 3d@10s 6d; do club, 10s 5d@10 9d; No. 2 to No. 1 spring, 9s 0d@11s; do winter, 9s 8d@10s. Flour—Western canal, 23@25s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s 9d@26s. Oats—American, 3@3s 6d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s.

CLOVER SEED—American, 50@55s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 73s. Prime mess beef, 77s 6d. Lard—American, 47s 6d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 57s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10s 6d; refined, 18s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—28s 6d@29s.

RESIN—Common, 9s 6d; pale, 14s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—27s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 4.—PETROLEUM—50.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and, in instances, 1@2c per bu lower. Exporters not inclined to operate with any very great freedom, while millers only bought to cover pressing wants; sales 32,000 bu at $1.15@1.23 for ungraded spring; $1.18 for new No. 2 Milwaukee, so called, and old and new mixed No. 3 Northwestern; $1.17 for old No. 3 Minnesota; $1.17 for mixed spring; $1.34 for white Western, new; No. 2 Chicago, nominal at $1.25, and No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.28. Rye steady, with a moderate export and local trade demand. Corn ½@1c per bu lower, with a moderate export and home-trade demand; sales of 82,000 bu at 55@58c for new crop mixed Ohio, on track; 57¾@58c for steamer mixed; 58c for low mixed; 58¼@58¾c for mixed Western; 58¾@59c for No. 1; 59c for steamer yellow; 58¼@58½c for sail mixed; 60@60½c for Kansas mixed; 60¼c for choice high mixed Western; 55@60¼c for ungraded Western mixed; 60c for white Western; 58¼c for 16,000 bu prime sail mixed. Oats irregular and unsettled; sales of 43,000 bu at 28@48½c for mixed Western and State; 35@50c for white Western and State; 28@30c for unmerchantable; 28@38c for mixed Western; 35@42 for white Western; 48½c for 14,000 bu mixed and white State, taken together, and 4,000 bu old No. 2 Chicago at 47c in store.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Business in berth room small, and yet no changes in rates can be noted; charter room also quiet but steady: to Liverpool by steam nominal; the grain rate was 7¼@7¾d.

PROVISIONS—Pork on spot very firm, with light offerings and a small business; futures entirely nominal; sales of 80 brls new mess on spot at $17.25; also 250 brls for February at $16.00; at the second call for November $17.25 asked for old and $17.50 asked for new; for the remainder of the year $15.65 bid and $16.25 asked; for January, 1877, $15.85 bid and $16.05 asked, and for February, 1877, $16.00 bid and $16.10 asked. Cut meats in limited request at former prices; middles for prompt delivery dull and a trifle lower; futures very firm, with limited offerings; sales of 250 boxes city and Western long clear at 8¾c. Lard on spot firmer, with a light supply and a moderate demand; futures opened easier, but afterward reacted and closed steady, with only a limited business; sales of 400 tcs prime steam on spot at $10.10@10.15 and 300 tcs to arrive at $9.95; also 500 tcs for November at $10.00; 1,250 tcs sellers' option for the remainder of the year at $9.85@9.87½; 500 tcs for December at $9.87½@9.90; 750 tcs for January at $9.90@9.92½, closing at $9.92½; and 250 tcs for February at $10.00, closing at $10.00 bid and $10.05 asked; at the second call, for November, $9.95 bid and $9.87½ asked; for December, $9.85 bid and $9.87½ asked; for January, 1877, $9.90 bid and $9.95 asked; and for February, 1877, $10.00 bid and $10.05 asked.

SUGAR—Quiet and unchanged, at 9⅝@9⅞c for fair to good refining; 9⅞c for prime; 9⅞@10⅛c for centrifugal. No transactions.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady; sales of 85,000 lbs at 8⅝@8⅞c for about prime.

WHISKY—Dull and lower, with sales of 50 brls, at $1.11½ per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—COTTON—Quiet; 11⅝@11 13-16c; futures closed barely steady; November, 11 15-16c; December, 11 11-16@11 23-32c; January, 11 29-32@11 15-16c; February, 12⅛@12 5-32c; March, 11 11-32c; April, 11 17-32@11 11-16c; June, 12 27-32@12¾c; July, 12 31-32@13c; August, 13 1-16@13 3-32c.

FLOUR—Still in buyers' favor; no decided change in prices; receipts, 13,000 brls; No. 2, $3.40@4.00; super State and Western, $4.00@4.85; common to good extra, $5.20@5.40; good to choice, $5.45@5.55; white wheat extra, $5.65@6.75; extra Ohio, $5.20@7.00; St. Louis, $5.30@8.25; Minnesota patent-process, 7.50@8.75. Rye flour without any decided change.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $2.90@3.15.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy, with only a limited demand; receipts, 115,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee new, $1.28; No. 2 Chicago spring, new, $1.18; No. 3 do, new, nominally $1.25; winter red Western, $1.25@1.28. Rye firm; Western, 75@80c; State, 86@88c. Corn heavy; receipts, 75,000 bu; moderate demand; Western mixed, 55@60c; mixed steam, 57¾@58c; mixed sail, 58¼@58½c; steam yellow, 59c; white Western, 60c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 1 Canada, $1.18. Malt dull and drooping; 2-rowed State, 80c. Oats firmer for State; others unchanged; receipts, 26,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 28@48½c; white do, 35@50c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, 16½@19¼c; jobbing, 16½@20¼c. Sugar quiet, but firm; fair to good refining, 9⅝@9⅞c; prime, 9⅞c; refined firmer at 10⅞@11⅛c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, with moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 12c; refined, 26c; cases, 30c; naphtha, 14c.

TALLOW—Steady.

STRAINED RESIN—Unchanged.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Easier at 38½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 26@28c.

LEATHER—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grando, 21@27c; California do, 21@26c; common, 27c.

WOOL—Firm; domestic fleece, 30@55c; pulled, 22@38c; unwashed, 12@28c; Texas, 13@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; new mess, $17.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats quiet; Western long clear middles dull at 8⅜c; short clear middles, 8⅝c. Lard firmer at $10.00@10.10; November, $10.00.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 15@28c; State, 20@38c.

CHEESE—Market dull at 6@12¼c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at $1.11¼.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 25@26c; crude, 15⅛@16c.

SEEDS—Clover seed markets dull; prime, 13½@14c; timothy, $1.75@2.00; flaxseed, $1.45.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra, $3.87½@4.37½; Minnesota family, $6.00@6.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $7.50@8.50. Rye flour, $4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red Pennsylvania and Southern, $1.25@1.30; amber, $1.34@1.35. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn inactive; yellow, 57@58c; mixed, 55@56c; new, 40@48c; old white, 55c; sail, 56c. Oats steady; fair and choice white, 39@41c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull; mess pork, $16.50@17.00. Lard, $10.00@10.50.

WHISKY—$1.13.

BUTTER—Quiet; New York State and Bradford Co., Penn. extra, 32@33c; firsts, 28@30c; Western, extra, 25@27c; firsts, 21@22c; Western, rolls, 25@26c; firsts, 21@22c.

CHEESE—In light demand; York fancy, 13¾@14c; prime, 10@12c; Western, fine, 12½@13c; do, prime, 8@10c.

EGGS—In good demand for fine; Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware, fresh, 28@29c; Western, fresh, 27@28c; Southern, 24@25c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 80,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—COTTON—Higher; sales, 1,200 bales; middling, 11¼c.

FLOUR—Lower to sell; little doing.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; some sales higher; No. 2 fall, $1.19 cash; $1.22¾@1.23 November; No. 3 do, $1.09@1.09¼ cash; $1.09¼@1.09⅞ November. Corn firmer at 40½@40⅝c cash and bid November. Oats firmer at 30½@30⅝c bid cash; sales at 32c December. Rye lower at 57c. Barley unchanged; Kansas, 60@67c; Minnesota, 80c@$1.10.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; jobbing at $16.60@16.75. Bulk meats firmer; car lots loose, $6.75@8.15@8.40. Bacon dull at 7@7⅞@9⅜@9⅝@9⅞c. Lard quiet at 9⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,300 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu; hogs, 1,800 head; cattle, 300 head.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; No. 2 Western red, $1.28@1.28½; No. 2 do, $1.22. Corn steady; mixed, spot, new, 53c; old, 58c; November, 56½c. Oats firmer and higher; Western white, 36@38c; mixed do, 30@34c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 11½@11⅝c; refined 25¼c bid; 26c asked.

COFFEE—Easy but not quotably lower.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 8,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—COTTON—Quiet and firm at 11½c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.20@1.28. Corn quiet and firm at 49@50c. Oats dull at 30@37c. Rye inactive at 68c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand at $16.50. Lard in good demand; steam, $9.50@9.62½; kettle, $10.00@10.25. Bulk meats in fair demand at 6⅛@8⅛@8¾c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold no session on Tuesday, election-day.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.27; amber Michigan, $1.21¾; November, $1.21; December, $1.23¾; No. 2 amber, $1.10½; No. 1 red winter, $1.29; No. 2 do, $1.17⅛; November, $1.19¾. Corn firm; high-mixed, 48¾c; new, 48c. Oats firm; No. 2, 31¾c; white held at 37c; 36c offered; Michigan held at 32½c; 32¼c bid; damaged, held at 28c, 23½c bid.

CLOVER SEED—$8.30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,300 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, advanced 1¼c, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.18; No. 2, $1.10⅝; December, $1.12⅝; January, $1.14¼; No. 3, $1.04¼. Corn firm with fair demand; No. 2, 45@46c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 31½c. Rye firmer with fair demand; No. 1, 61½c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2, 80c; December, No. 3, 45c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and quiet; mess pork nominal; $16.00. Lard, steam, $9.65.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 4c; Oswego, nominal, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 88,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 156,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring neglected; winter dull; 3 cars No. 1 Michigan white at $1.33. Corn dull; 13,000 bu at 51½c for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats are a drug on the market. Rye dull; No. 2 held at about 70c. Barley dull.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Still lower; wheat, 8c; corn, 7c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Corn nominally unchanged. Oats—Market dull, with moderate demand; rejected, 33@35c.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—WOOL—Firm; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been 181,000 lbs; medium and X, 40@45c; XX, 46@47½c; choice Pennsylvania XX and above, 48½c; Michigan in fair demand and firm; sales have been 134,000 lbs; X, 38½@40c; Wisconsin, 40@42c; X and XX Vermont, 39c; X and No. 1 New Hampshire, 38@39c. Combing and Delaines—Prices steady and firm; sales have been 262,000 lbs; washed, 41@55c; unwashed, 35c; sales of delaine principally at 47@48c. Sales of spring have been 184,500 lbs at 23½@28½c. Pulled in fair demand and firm; sales of 140,000 lbs at 35@45c.

TOBACCO.

Reported for The Tribune by Alexander Harthill, Tobacco Broker.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—The business of the week has presented no specially important new features. The receipts for the week are 212 hhds, against 235 last week. The sales for the week are 609 on the breaks and 82 private sale—in all 691 hhds against 925 last week.

In manufacturing, the offerings of sound, free, leafy fillers continue to be very light, and, with a good demand, are strong at last quotations. One hhd of new Hart County colory wrapper, highly fired, sold at $6.90; 1 hhd Green River heavy wrapper, very fleshy, but mixed, sold at $8.20, being the first hhd of such this season.

Cutting tobaccos remain without change, with light offerings. New lugs bring $3.50@4.50. Leaf, $6.00@8.75. Common dark smoking lugs remain easy with liberal offerings, while anything colory brings full prices.

Shipping leaf of Regie types, remain in buyers favor, with comparatively liberal offerings of them and also common lugs, which are rather neglected, and easy. Good lugs are steady. Weather unusually warm till yesterday. Now cool days and frosty nights.

Quotations remain as last.

The inspections for the week and year are as follows.

	—For week— Orign'l.	Rev'w.	—For year— Orign'l.	Rev'w.
Crop of 1875	550	141	50,624	5,346
Former crops	...	...	2,350	3,198

As compared with former years, as follows:

Year.	For week.	For month.
1875	273	273
1874	1,459	1,459
1873	270	18

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Business light in all departments. Cotton goods quiet and steady. Cotton-flannels in fair request. Prints a little more active. Hamilton fancy prints reduced to 7c. Ginghams in fair demand in dress styles, but staple makes quiet. Dress-goods rather quiet. Woolen goods for men's wear very quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 23c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 4.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude firm at $3.20 at Parker's; refined unchanged.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Truesdell, St. Joe, sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, iron-ore; prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries; schr J. P. March, Buffalo, coal; schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal; schr San Diego, Buffalo, coal; schr George Sherman, Cleveland, coal; schr Richard Mott, Oconto, lumber; schr Ostrich, Oconto, lumber; schr Lookout, Jacksonport, cedar posts; schr M. C. Cameron, Goderich, salt; schr Rising Star, Oswego, salt; schr E. M. Davidson, Buffalo, coal; schr Mary B. Hale, Cedar River, lumber; schr Ebenezer, Beaver Island, fish; schr Belle Brown, Green Bay, lumber; schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba, iron ore; prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries; prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing; prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. H. Moss, Escanaba, iron ore; schr Hoboken, Erie, coal; schr Brightie, Buffalo, coal; schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber; schr Lotus, Saginaw, lumber; schr M. McVea, Muskegon, lumber; schr Parana, Muskegon, lumber; schr William Jones, Michigan City, light; schr A. J. Luff, Ford River, lumber; schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber; schr City of Grand Rapids, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber; schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, 300 bu corn and sundries; schr Mary A. Gregory, Menominee, 60 bu corn, 60 bu oats, 10 brls beef, 10 brls pork, 60 brls apples, and sundries; schr C. C. Trowbridge, Montague, 35 brls beef, 15 brls pork; schr Wilson, South Haven, 30 cords stone; schr Unadilla, Buffalo, 25,500 bu corn; prop Favorite, Menominee, 150 brls beef and sundries; prop Truesdell, St. Joe, 10 kegs beer and sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 25 brls pork and sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, 200 bu barley and sundries; prop Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; schr Mayer, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat; prop Cuyahoga, Ontonagon, 180 bu corn, 3,000 bu oats, 12 brls flour, 135 brls pork, 20 tcs lard, and sundries; prop Cuyahoga, Eagle Harbor, 865 bu oats, 100 brls flour, 100 brls pork, and sundries; prop Cuyahoga, Houghton, 434 bu corn, 5,040 bu oats, 47 brls flour, 190 brls pork, 25 brls beef, and sundries; schr Nellie Gardner, Port Huron, 36,341 bu corn; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; barge O. J. Hale, Ogdensburg, 20,800 bu corn; schrs Hattie Johnson, Buffalo, 30,000 bu barley; schr Queen City, Buffalo, 43,396 bu corn; schr Mariner, Horn's Pier, sundries; schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 1,800 lbs butter; schr Carlingford, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn; schr F. Palms, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn; prop Portage, Buffalo, 37,111 bu oats, 1,350 brls flour, 14,870 bu rye, 15,971 bu barley, and sundries; prop Levi Rawson, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat.

FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—The demand was fair at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. The following vessels were reported: Schrs Carlingford, F. Sigel, J. M. Hutchinson, J. D. Sawyer, Crosthwaite, and stmrs Ely and S. Sheldon, corn to Buffalo at 3½c; schr L. Rawson, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; prop Commodore, corn through; prop Alaska, barley through; and schr L. Ellsworth, barley on private terms; prop Pridgeon, corn to Sarnia. Capacity, 37,000 bu wheat, 380,000 bu corn, and 75,000 bu barley. Including the schrs J. C. King, Ogarita, and stmr Davidson, which were again reported as chartered, the capacity taken for corn foots up about 500,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—The demand for grain vessels to-day was light, and rates weak at 4c on wheat to Buffalo and 9c to Oswego. Charters: Bark Nelson and the schr E. Fitzgerald, 49,000 bu of wheat, in both, at 4c to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov 3.—Dull and unchanged. Mr. Hiram H. Smith reports the schr W. B. Ogden, brimstone to Cleveland, at 50c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Business at the docks was completely at a standstill yesterday, and but few vessels have arrived here during the last twenty-four hours. There were but six lumber-laden vessels at the market last evening.... The tug Harrison has found towing too unremunerative, and has therefore laid up for the season.... The schrs J. P. Marsh and Golden Fleece were stripped Saturday and towed into winter quarters.... The river was not more filthy at any time before the deepening of the canal than it is just at present. The water has the color of ink and the smell resembles that of Limberger cheese. The ladies cannot pass any of the bridges without holding a handkerchief to their noses.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 5.—DOWN—Props Idaho, Arctic, Oswegatchie, Stevens, Montana, Prairie State and barges, Bay City and barges, Argyle and barges, Janness and barges, Mineral Rock and barges; schrs Monitor, David Wagstaff.

UP—Props St. Joseph, R. Holland, Sanilac, H. C. Schnoor, Benton, P. Chamberlin, Huron City, Maine, Mayflower, East Saginaw and barges; schrs City of Green Bay, John Miner, B. Everleigh.

WIND—South, gentle.

WEATHER—Fine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERE AND THERE.—The tug Orient went to the bottom at Buffalo, last Saturday.... The *Evening Wisconsin* states that Darby Brown, one of the Harbormasters at Chicago, does not fill the position efficiently, and recommends the grand bounce in his case.... Thursday night as the Louisa was sailing up River St. Clair, bound for Harrisville, she ran aground at the Southeast bend, where she remained until Friday morning, when the tug Clara pulled her off.... The light at Manistee is reported by skippers as not in the proper place. The pier at that point has been extended about 150 feet, but the light still remains in the old place. Manistee is considered a dangerous port to enter.... The Detroit *Free Press* says: "At last, after many days of the united efforts of the tugs Castle, Sweepstakes, Minnie Howard, and a dredge, the schr Boscobel has been got off from the Rond Eau. Her rescue was effected Thursday night, but owing to the storm her anchors could not be obtained. She is expected at this port this morning, providing no further difficulty is experienced in regaining her anchor.... The shipments from the Saginaw River for the month of October were as follows: Lumber, 68,500,000, of which Bay City shipped 42,000,000; lath, 5,000,000; shingles, 14,000,000; hoops, 2,000,000; square timber, 31,000 cubic feet. Total shipments from river for season to date: Salt, 800,000 brls; lumber, 409,500,000 feet. This is a decrease of 10,000,000 compared with last year.... The Detroit *Post* says: "The grand naval demonstration on the river last night shows unmistakably the way the mariners are going to vote. Jack has not forgotten how the coppery demagogues in Congress, in the name of "economy," refused to vote money to prosecute needful improvements on the lakes, nor how the candidate for Congress in this district did the most insipid strength could to have the river bridged.... The Mackinaw Lumber Company, located at Point St. Ignace, opposite Old Mackinaw, is prepared with the tug Saugatuck, steam-pump, and two new lighters, to render aid to vessels that may get in distress in the Straits or in the lower end of Lake Michigan. The Saugatuck is new, 100 feet long, 20 feet beam, and has ample power. There is a telegraph-office at Point St. Ignace, which can be reached from Old Mackinaw, Cheboygan, and other telegraph stations. Messages will be answered at once, and immediate assistance will be given.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 5.—Arrived, the prop Missahackon, schr Schuylkill. Departed, schr Lillie Parsons. Chartered, schr Schuylkill, coal to Chicago, 50c per ton. It is expected that business will be lively after election.

A Snake Story.

Nelson (Ia.) Record.

In the lower end of this county recently, Mrs. Hymen Horim went to her milk-house to get milk and butter for the morning meal, and as she opened the door a large snake lay coiled before her. She called to her husband to come and kill the snake, which ran under the rocks, and in searching after his snakeship, deep in the ground, they found an earthern jar, which, upon being brought to the light and opened, was found to contain $400.90,—$127 in gold, the rest in silver.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MARENGO, Ill., Nov. 1.—As you are publishing a good deal of correspondence from the Fourth District, will you please give place to the following as an act of justice to myself and friends? In your issue of to-day, under the head of "Reminicences of the Political History of Gens. Farnsworth and Hurlbut for the Last Four Years," the following statement with reference to myself appears:

Farnsworth early struck a bargain with Judge Murphy's opponents, known as the "Woodstock Ring," to carry Marengo, the strongest Republican town in the county, and it was agreed that Dr. O. S. Jenks, who had been the efficient Postmaster for twelve years, should be supplanted by William C. Stewart, a resident of Chicago.

Now, to show the utter falsity of the statement that I was a resident of Chicago at the time specified, I give you the affidavit of three citizens of Marengo who were at the time, and are now, well-known citizens of this town:

State of Illinois, McHenry County, ss.—George D. Beldin, Alden Jewett, and G. W. Wells being duly sworn, doth depose and say that they have personally examined the official register and tally-list of voters of the Town of Marengo, in said McHenry County, for the year 1871, and that the name of William C. Stewart appears upon the said register and tally-list as having been duly registered in said town for said year, and as having voted in said town at the general election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1871; and they further depose and say that said William C. Stewart is now and has been a bona fide resident of said Town of Marengo ever since said year 1871 continuously up to the present time.

GEORGE D. BELDIN,
ALDEN JEWETT,
G. W. WELLS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of November, A. D. 1871. I. R. CURTISS,
Notary Public in and for McHenry County, Ill.

This sets the falsehood at rest so far as it relates to myself, and the public can take the balance of the slime of "Republican" for what they may think it is worth; but there is one thing I would like to have them remember, that is, that the said "Woodstock Ring" which "Republican" makes play such a part in 1872 has been the fast and sworn henchman of William Lathrop in the fight of 1876. Will "Republican" please tell why such things are "suchly"? Has William Lathrop found out the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain?

WILLIAM C. STEWART.

"ORDER REIGNS IN WARSAW."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLINTON, Fulton Co., Ill., Nov. 4.—This was the triumphant dispatch sent to the Czar of Russia by his brutal and sanguinary General after the block, the scaffold, and knout and Siberia had reduced the heroic Poles to abject submission and an "acceptance of the situation." And this "order" has ever been the synonym of the "order" produced by tyranny, brutal force, and death of all heroic and patriotic endeavor. I could not but recall the conditions of this "order" while reading the late speech of the Hon. T. Hendricks in Chicago, when he so proudly congratulated his hearers on the "order" that reigned in the Democratic States of Mississippi, Georgia, etc. God help the people of these United States when "order reigns" by the same means as in these States. Yours,

FULTON.

AN ARMY JOB.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—The contractors have made such bad work with the new pavement on Pennsylvania avenue that the District Commissioners have ordered one square, which was completed, torn up, in order that it may be more perfectly laid. It is said that some of the contractors have violated the terms of their contract as to the use of cement, and that instead of using the Portland cement they are using a vastly inferior article which does not cost one-quarter as much. There is little probability that the entire avenue will be completed by the 1st of January, as was contemplated by the law authorizing the pavement.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are selling at greatly reduced prices,

LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COACHES, COUPES, and COUPELETS,

Our Patent Counterbalanced Front FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented*), and can with ease be lowered and raised with the finger.

We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in every particular.

*No infringement of our rights under the above patent, will be allowed.

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29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn.
C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

LEGAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York—In Equity.

JOHN STRAITON, Assignee in Bankruptcy, etc., Complainant, vs. PHŒBE MYERS, REBECCA MYERS, ARTHUR J. MYERS, RACHEL BENSIMO, and ARTHUR L. LEVY, Defendants.

On reading and filing the affidavit of Edward Salomon, and upon the bill of complaint filed in this action, and the return of the Marshal to the subpœna issued herein, it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the above entitled suit is brought to enforce a claim against certain property within the Southern District of New York, and that the above-named defendants, Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy, are not inhabitants of nor found within said District, and have not voluntarily appeared thereto;

Now, on motion of Salomon & Burke, Complainant's solicitors, it is ordered that the said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy appear, plead, answer, or demur to the Complainant's bill of complaint filed herein at the Clerk's office of this Court, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of December, A. D. 1876, and that, if practicable, this order be served on said Arthur J. Myers and Arthur L. Levy wherever found, personally; also, that this order be served upon the person or persons in charge of said property, if any there be, and that this order be published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and in the New York *Daily Times*,—published respectively in Chicago and in New York, once a week for six successive weeks, which publication shall stand in place of personal service of this order if such personal service is not practicable. [Signed] ALEX'R S. JOHNSON, Circuit Judge.

A copy: JOHN I. DAVENPORT, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS in Boston, Nov. 14. Excursion tickets over Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, good as far as New York, can be had at almost all points in the South and West up to Nov. 10. From New York to Boston the most economical route is the Norwich line leaving Pier 40, North River, at 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Board in Boston at reduced rates upon presentation of cards, obtainable upon arrival at 5 Hamilton-place.

Policy-Holders in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY can learn some interesting and confidential information, important to them, concerning that company by sending their names, address, number of policies and amounts of insurance to INVESTIGATOR, Lock Box 4475, New York City Post-Office.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FINANCIAL.

$20. $50. $100. $200. $500. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount in vested every thirty days. Reliable Stock Privileges negotiated at favorable rates. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 to 5 per cent. Circulars and Weekly Reports sent free.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
a Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b LaCrosse Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
b Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	† 8:25 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 2:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:05 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot corner Chicago-avenue and Larrabee-street. Ticket office 60 Clark-street.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Elgin Passenger	8:45 a. m.	5:25 p. m.
Byron Passenger	10:30 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Elgin Passenger	4:15 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Turner Park Passenger	6:40 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Freight	4:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 3:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 9:55 p. m.	§ 4:40 a. m.

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Milwaukee, etc., daily (Sundays excepted)	9 a. m.
Saturday Boat don't leave until	8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, tri-weekly	7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, tri-weekly	11 p. m.
For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Friday	7 p. m.
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Tuesday and Thursday	9 a. m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (Cabins provided with Electric Bells,) will sail from pier No. 43, foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows: Labrador, Sanglier, Saturday, Nov. 4, 5 p. m. St. Germain, Reculoux, Saturday, Nov. 11, 2 p. m. Canada, Frangeul, Saturday, Nov. 18, 7 a. m. Price of passage in gold (including wine) First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second, $72. Third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $28, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. Or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

ARRAGON, Symons............Saturday, Nov. 18
CORNWALL, Stamper............Wednesday, Nov. 29

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

SPAIN, Nov. 4, 7 a m. | EGYPT, Nov. 18, 7 a m
ENGLAND, Nov. 11, 1 p. m. | HELVETIA, Nov. 25, 11 a m

TO LONDON.

GREECE, Nov. 4, 7 a. m. | DENMARK, Nov. 11, 1 p m

Cabin passage, $55, $60, and $70 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Now open. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. Steamers leave New York Oct. 28 and Nov. 20. For full information apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

MADAME O. DA SILVA and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

CASUALTIES.

A Very Serious Accident on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad.

Two People Killed, and Seventeen More or Less Injured.

Horrors Attending the North Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.

Insensibility to Human Suffering Manifested by the Train Employes.

Deaths by Impalement and Drowning.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5.—A distressing accident occurred to an Eastern train on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad last night, near Edmundson, caused by the forward truck of a sleeping-car dropping down and throwing it over a trestle, pulling the next car off with it, and piling the passengers up in a promiscuous heap. Francis Moore, formerly of Canada, but for a short time since living at Bloodsoe's Landing, Ark., was so badly injured that he died within half an hour. An infant of J. F. Eggleston, of Mississippi, was fatally injured. J. J. Barnes, of Bowling Green, Ky., was severely injured, being cut in the face and shoulder, and his hip bruised. Mrs. John G. Wathmey, of Arkansas, had a rib broken, and suffered injuries. Some fifteen others were slightly wounded. Luckily the sleeper was empty, or the casualty would have been much larger. The wounded arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning, and were promptly cared for. An inquest was held on the body of Mr. Moore and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above statement.

THE DISASTER ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Detroit Free Press, Nov. 4.

The accident on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Wednesday night last, was a most extraordinary one in many particulars. Our correspondent, who had the misfortune to be on the train, gives the following details of the accident:

The train left Philadelphia with a full load of passengers, nearly all of them being Centennial visitors returning to their homes. The train was composed of four Pullman sleepers, four day coaches, smoking-car, and two baggage-cars, all drawn by two engines. The coaches were all filled, and the sleeping-cars nearly so, perhaps twenty persons being in the car wrecked. The train started a little late from Erie avenue, and at once reached a high rate of speed, which was remarked upon by the passengers, and not much enjoyed by those in view of the rough and crooked road. All went well enough until about half-past 9. The train had barely left Centre Valley, a station forty-five miles from Philadelphia, when the correspondent, who was seated in the second section from the front of the car, which is directly over the trucks, observed a sudden and peculiar motion and noise in the gearing below the car, created a decided uneasiness in his mind. It increased gradually, and he mentioned it to the porter, who had now commenced making up the berths for the night; but he either did not hear or affected not to understand, and moved away towards the rear; the attention of a fellow-passenger was called to the increasing noise and motion, and the *Free Press* correspondent was about to pull the signal-rope to stop the train, there being no train official in sight, when the car gave a dozen fearful jumps, and lurching to the right a terrific crash followed, the car having left the track and struck full force against a wall of jagged and broken rock ten feet in height, there being a deep cut at this point. The car now careened to the other side, and ran, or rather was dragged, perhaps a dozen rods, when it capsized and lay upon its side.

The fearful crash was succeeded by a stillness as complete as death itself, only to be broken by the most heart-rendering shrieks and cries for help from the wounded, who were piled indiscriminately among the debris of the wrecked sleeper. The correspondent was thrown with great violence against the side of the car, sustaining some cuts and bruises; with three other gentlemen who were in the smoking compartment, all hurt more or less, they prepared at once to extricate the less fortunate victims who were beseeching aid to save them. Extinguishing the kerosene lamps with which the cars are illuminated, we broke the lights of glass (now overhead, the car being on its side), and climbed to the outside, drawing them out one by one, ladies first, until no more inmates could be found. The seats and blankets were used for temporary couches, and spread upon the embankment above, where the wounded were placed.

The moans and cries were heart-breaking. "Help! for God's sake, help!" "Save my baby! do not mind me; save my baby!" "The car is on fire! help here, or we shall burn up!" "Take this little girl; her mother is dead!" "Drag off these timbers! help me, oh ——!" broke upon our ears from every side, but every helper was cool and collected, and the work went forward quickly and effectually. The moon shone with much brilliancy, illuminating the sad scene as distinctly as if it were high noon. The baggage was taken out, and whoever had cordials or restoratives of any kind produced them, and everything that could be was done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. The train-men and male passengers from the other sleepers joined us presently, and the more seriously injured, ladies, and children were placed in berths in the rear sleeping-car. A few minutes' further search revealed the bodies of the brakeman and colored porter under the trucks, dead and terribly crushed. They had either jumped when the car left the track, struck the high bank and rolled back under the wheels, or were thrown there by the shock. Whatever it was they were undoubtedly killed instantly. Their bodies were finally dug out and conveyed to the village of Centre Valley.

The sleeper immediately behind the one wrecked had partially followed, and but for the Miller platform must have telescoped it, which would have added to the victims four more who were in the smoking compartment. This car was also turned partly over. The first day-coach in advance of the sleepers was thrown from the track and dragged a quarter of a mile over the ties, when it struck a telegraph pole and the rear end was partially crushed. Here the train was stopped for a time, but the engines with the baggage and two cars pushed on without waiting to ascertain the real extent of the disaster, showing a gross indifference to the condition of the passengers that was justly and emphatically condemned by them. The employes of the sleeping car also displayed rather more concern for the property of the company than for the victims of the carelessness of those whose duty it was to inspect the cars; the old blankets coming in for the first attention. In the course of two hours an engine and cars made their appearance, and all were taken to Bethlehem, Pa., the next station north. Here everybody was left to take care of themselves, the ladies and wounded being tenderly cared for by the more humane passengers. A gentleman named Norton, from Easton, Pa., rendered very great service at the scene of the wreck and all the time. It was not until 7 o'clock in the morning that the passengers were able to resume their journey. At Wilkesbarre a telegram was received, saying that three more bodies had been recovered from the wreck, whose names were not known. This makes a total of five killed.

The old gentleman, Mr. Barnes, from Geneseo, N. Y., whose leg was fractured and back injured, lay in a very critical condition on the train which was conveying him home, and it is thought cannot survive his injuries. He was very patient and quiet, bearing his agonizing pains with splendid courage.

With regard to the cause of the accident but little can be known positively, but two theories are offered by those familiar with car construction, which are: First, that the axle broke near the journal, but was held in place by an attachment provided for such cases; the loose wheel, being held by the journal-box alone, caught in the "frog" at the switch, passed by the train, and threw the train into the rocks; second, that a severe jolt threw out a large coupling-pin, and let down a portion of the gearing of the truck, which threw the wheel off. The former theory, however, seems best proved by the marks upon the cross-ties, where the loose wheel passed over them. That some blame attaches to the Company, or its officers, was very positively expressed by many, but of course it it is hasty to condemn them upon such facts as are known. Yet it seems that due care is or was not exercised, for a section-hand who was standing in the door of his little shanty near the road two miles back as the train passed, states that a stream of fire was pouring from the journal of the car alluded to, and so firmly convinced was he that it meant mischief that he got out his hand-car and followed the train.

THE CHINESE-THEATRE PANIC.

Dispatch to Baltimore Gazette.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—A tragic occurrence took place at the Chinese theatre, in Jackson street, in this city, last night. During the performance, which had been in progress for some time, a false alarm of fire was given, and the audience, which was composed almost entirely of Chinese, becoming panic-stricken, rushed pell-mell for the only means of exit—a small door opening on Jackson street. In the passage down the stairs many lost their footing, and, falling, were trampled upon by those behind, who in return were tripped up and crowded upon by those following, until a mass of animate and inanimate humanity was piled up in the lobby at the foot of the stairs. The shrieks and moans of wounded Celestials brought the police quickly to the spot, and superhuman efforts were made to quell the wild tumult which prevailed. When it became possible to impress upon the Chinamen that the alarm had been a false one, with their native stolidity they returned into the theatre, and the performance was continued. The police went to work to clear away the mass of human beings piled up in the hall, and found that twenty-two persons had been killed outright, while twenty-five or thirty others were more or less seriously wounded, among them a number of prostitutes from the Chinese quarter. So far as it has been possible to ascertain no Caucasian was injured. After removing the dead and caring for the wounded, the police entered the building, where they found the performance in progress the same as if nothing had occurred. It was at once stopped, and a part of the audience and all the performers arrested and held as witnesses for the Coroner's inquest to be held to-day. This theatre has long been a source of annoyance to the authorities, and prompt action will now be taken to prevent a recurrence of last night's calamity.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. Nov. 5.—Yesterday afternoon John Cramer fell from the roof of the new Catholic church at Cecil, striking on a picket fence, and sustaining injuries which resulted in his death to-day. Cramer lived in this city, and his body was brought here this evening.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 5.—A man named William Brown was drowned in the Missouri River last night. There were three riding in a skiff, when it overturned and Brown perished.

FIRES.

AT KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 5.—A fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed the dwelling of the late B. A. Williams. Loss about $5,000; insurance, $2,500 in the Ætna and $500 in another company. The dwelling was unoccupied, so the fire is attributed to incendiarism. During the fire, J. W. Johnston, an old and prominent citizen, was knocked down a flight of steps and sustained injuries from the effects of which he died a few hours afterward. The deceased had been engaged in the business of an undertaker here for a score of years or more, was very much respected, and his sudden death is deplored by the entire community.

AT CHESTER, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—A fire broke out at Chester, Pa., this morning, which caused a loss of $30,000.

The fire was in a lumber yard owned by D. S. Bunting. The flames spread rapidly, and it became necessary to telegraph to Wilmington for assistance, which promptly arrived.

THE RAILWAYS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL EARNINGS.

The traffic department of the Illinois Central Railroad reports the estimated earnings of that road for the month of October, 1876, as follows:

	Illinois.	Iowa.	Total.
Freight	$322,777	$129,212	$451,989
Passengers	115,006	41,174	156,180
Miscellaneous	104,650	5,920	110,570
Total	$542,433	$176,306	$718,739

The actual earnings for the corresponding month in 1875 were as follows:

	Illinois.	Iowa.	Total.
Freight	$374,089	$157,812	$531,902
Passengers	124,843	45,564	170,408
Miscellaneous	107,167	7,030	114,197
Total	$606,100	$210,407	$816,508

This shows a total decrease for the month of $97,768.21.

A CLEVER CONFIDENCE-WOMAN.

Arrest of Mrs. Mary A. Gibson in Jersey City—Her Extensive Operations—Several Gentlemen Victimized in Large Sums.

New York Times, Nov. 4.

Considerable excitement has been created in Jersey City by the arrest of Mrs. Mary A. Gibson, alias Mrs. Hanson, on a charge of carrying on extensive confidence operations. Two years ago she presented herself at the hat establishment of Isaac Parmenter, bearing from a friend of Mr. Parmenter in Philadelphia a letter of introduction. The letter explained that she was largely interested in property in New York, and desired his aid and advice in adjusting affairs connected with it. She told Mr. Parmenter that she had learned from New York City officials that some lots on Ninety-second street had been sold for taxes, and that $150 was needed to release them. She had $100, and Mr. Parmenter lent her the remainder. She subsequently told him she had fallen heir to a large inheritance, valued at $700,000, in Germany; that a wealthy relative, the Rev. Francis Xavier Wolf, Bishop of Baden, had died, leaving her sole heir to his vast estate; that Cardinal McCloskey had taken charge of the estate for her, but that the want of ready money prevented her from prosecuting her claims; that she needed cash to pay the expenses attending her identification, etc. Upon these representations she succeeded in victimizing Mr. Parmenter to the extent of about $500. Her importunities became so frequent that Mr. Parmenter finally mistrusted her, and inquiries concerning her in Philadelphia discovered that she was a notorious confidence operator. He endeavored to procure her indictment in Philadelphia, but the Grand Jury refused to act, as her operations had been confined to Jersey City. She was not seen in Jersey City till last summer. At the Union Hill Schuetzen Park she became acquainted with Judge F. T. Farrier, Horace, his brother, and Samuel and John Garretson. She told to them the story of her German wealth, and became quite a favorite with them. They drove out with her frequently, and took her to all the points of interest in Hudson County. She succeeded in fleecing Samuel Garretson by means of a power of attorney authorizing him to act as her agent in the management of her large estate. In sums varying from $500 to $100, he lent her the aggregate of about $1,500. She placed in the hands of Horace Farrier two heavily-sealed yellow envelopes bearing the address of Cardinal McCloskey. "These," she said, "contain the papers which entitle me to my vast inheritance in Germany. They are, as you see, addressed to Cardinal McCloskey, and, of course, I have not dared to open them. I leave them with you, so that if in my travelings I should be killed, my property will be secure to the dear friends I leave behind me." Farrier accepted them, and, regarding them as ample security for whatever moneys he might advance, subsequently advanced her $1,500. When the envelopes were opened yesterday they were each found to contain a blank sheet of paper. On Thursday last Parmenter encountered the woman in Jersey City, and called the attention of the police to the fact that he had been swindled by her. The true character of the woman was also represented to Mr. Garretson, and he learned from Cardinal McCloskey that no such woman had ever been heard of by him. Mr. Garretson went at once before Judge Keese, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. Inspector Murphy went to Philadelphia and found the woman living in good style at No. 2,330 Catharine street. She at first objected to leaving Pennsylvania without a requisition, but was finally prevailed upon to accompany the officers to Jersey City. She arrived there on Friday evening, and was locked up to await an examination.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, possibly backing to northwest, cloudy, and rainy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov 5.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.23	40	73	S., light	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.19	49	63	S., light	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.13	52	53	E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.07	53	66	S. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	29.97	51	72	E., fresh	.....	Th'ning.
10:18 p. m.	29.94	50	79	S. E., fresh	.....	Lt. rain

Maximum thermometer, 56; minimum, 40.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.15	44	S. E., fresh.	.....	Hazy.
Cheyenne	30.13	23	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.86	46	N. E., fresh	.52	Hy. rain.
Denver	30.20	40	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.82	43	N. E., fresh	.90	Lt. rain.
Escanaba	30.02	44	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.91	63	N. W., fresh	.21	Fair.
Keokuk	29.76	40	N. E., fresh	.48	Lt. rain.
LaCrosse	29.85	43	S. E., fresh.	.12	Hy. rain.
Leavenworth	29.90	44	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.99	47	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.05	34	N. W., brisk	.....	Fair.
Platte	29.47	33	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake	30.32	37	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Santa Fe	29.96	37	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
Yankton	30.16	27	N. W., brisk	.08	Cloudy.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill. Nov. 5.—Gen. Giles A. Smith, a distinguished soldier of this State during the late War, died in this city to-day after a lingering illness.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Minnesota Bandit Operation at Baraboo, Wis.

Pursuit of the Robbers by an Excited Community.

Burglary at Fort Wayne—A Case of Mayhem—Other Misdeeds.

SAUK COUNTY, WIS., IN ARMS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BARABOO, Wis., Nov. 2.—The jewelry-store of C. E. Ryan, of this place, was robbed, on the evening of Oct. 31, of about $2,000 worth of watches and jewelry. The proprietor was in the habit of locking-up his store at tea-time, and, in company with his clerk, spending about an hour at supper and attending to the "chores" around the premises at home; when the couple would return to the store, light up the lamps, and transact what business turned-up during the remainder of the evening. The jewelry and watches were generally left in the showcases; and, on this particular evening, even the safe, containing about $75 in cash, was left unlocked. That this confiding and primitive style of closing business was not adapted to the present times, has become painfully evident to the proprietor, who, by the by, is one of our most esteemed citizens, a quiet, industrious man, and whose misfortune has awakened heartfelt sympathy throughout the entire community, as the sequel will show.

The premises and surroundings were singularly adapted for the successful perpetration of the robbery. The darkness that enveloped the store allowed the burglars inside ample opportunity to gut the premises, which they did most effectually; and their exit was easily accomplished through the rear end of the building,—not even a shutter on the windows interfering to retard their progress. Numerous old boxes in the unfrequented yard in the rear, together with high fences, or the rear ends of the projecting and adjoining buildings, successfully covered their retreat when they were joined by a confederate who had been keeping watch on the sidewalk in front of the store,—the latter engaging in conversation the proprietor of the next store, when the latter showed an inclination to walk past the building that was being plundered.

When the robbery was discovered, on the return of the proprietor from supper, the news spread like wild-fire throughout the town. The numerous friends of Mr. Ryan were at once in active consultation as to the best means to be taken to capture the robbers. Pistols were looked to, old shot-guns were examined and loaded with buckshot, and numerous parties were soon in readiness to commence the search. About this time Charles Woodruff came into town and reported that a light had been seen mysteriously flitting among the tomb-stones on Cemetery Hill. Our worthy Constable, Mr. Lucien Holmes, at once secured a buggy, and, in company with Woodruff, started in pursuit. They were most fortunate in their selection of routes, taking the road toward Kilborn City. They passed the cemetery, and, traveling on some eight or ten miles (intending to telegraph from the former place) they espied three men, near the roadside, in an adjoining field. At once suspecting they had come up with the robbers, they called to them to surrender; which the latter, however, had no idea of responding to; whereupon Woodruff fired a shot from his revolver,—the opposing party returning a volley in answer. Nothing daunted, young Woodruff opened vigorously, each shot being returned by a full volley from the now-retreating bandits. The horses becoming almost unmanageable, Holmes was unable to render assistance, and was, therefore, only an eye-witness to the scene being enacted around him. The clatter of the fire-arms awakened the neighborhood, and a family living near by ventured out as far as their porch to see what on earth had raised the terrible din raging on their premises. The bullets whistled through the air in all directions, when a loud exclamation of "Oh!" from one of the robbers betokened serious consequences to at least one of the party. The pursuit led across a large field, and, as the wounded robber uttered the exclamation, he dropped his overcoat, and lagged behind his fellows; but all finally disappeared in the adjoining underbush. The abandoned garment contained about $50 worth of stolen jewelry, some burglars' tools, and a can of blasting powder,—thus fully identifying the escaping parties as the perpetrators of this daring robbery.

Assured of the escape, Holmes and Woodruff at once pushed on to Kilborn City, where the telegraph was brought into requisition. The country was by this time becoming awakened; bands of armed men were assembling in all directions; and by morning three counties were being patrolled by the citizens of each. Early this morning it was believed the trail had been struck; but, at this writing, it is not known that either of the burglars has been captured, though they are known, and will soon fall into the hands of one of the many parties now out.

About twenty shots were fired in all at the first attack; and whether a serious wound was inflicted by the successful one remains to be seen. The powder was not purchased in this place; an inquiry at all the stores showed that there was no powder of that particular quality kept here. Although it is well known that this particular robbery was committed by outsiders, yet some of the robberies perpetrated here previously have been committed by home-parties; and the general turn-out on this occasion, with the evident determination to shoot down the perpetrators on the slightest provocation, should be a warning of the fate that will possibly overtake any one caught taking a hand in any future burglary in this place. The many daring crimes perpetrated daily throughout the land, ofttimes accompanied by horrible murders, are awakening the community to a realizing sense of impending danger; and, as this peaceable and law-abiding place has suffered enough already, the citizens propose in the future to make it hot for law-defying rascals, and it is probable that, in their own interest, they will give us the go-by hereafter. V.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 5.—Clans Jasper, a salesman for a Rock Island liquor firm, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzlement, and a short time ago it was discovered that Jasper had been appropriating the firm's money and to avoid exposure he attempted suicide by taking a large dose of arsenic, but his life was saved by a stomach pump. He then transferred all his property to the firm, but, since then, fresh developments have occurred, and it turns out that he has appropriated $1,125 more than originally suspected. Upon this new charge he was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail.

SHOT AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Joseph Pitzer, of Zionsville, shot and killed a burglar on Friday night last, while attempting to enter the house. The dead man is supposed to be Charles Brown, a notorious and professional burglar of this city.

This evening, Henry Hawkins, colored, shot and severely wounded an Irishman, known as Mike Clary, while defending himself from the latter's brutal and unprovoked attack.

CANNIBALISM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 5.—A brutal fist and skull fight occurred this morning near this city between J. D. Condon, a fireman of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and John Sisk, a barkeeper, in which Sisk had one ear bitten off and received injuries which may result fatally.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Yesterday morning the safe of Pressler & Richey, hardware merchants, at Cherubusco, Ind., was blown open, and $3,000 in money and valuables stolen. A large amount of stock was also carried off.

WINDING UP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The President has accepted the invitation of the Centennial Commission to formally close the Exhibition on the 10th inst. He will be accompanied to Philadelphia by the members of the Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—The United States Centennial Commission, in executive session on Thursday, passed a resolution continuing the usual fee of 50 cents for admission until Saturday evening, the 18th inst.

The Committee of the Commission having in charge the ceremonies of closing day, to-day finally agreed upon the principal features of the exercises proposed to commemorate the event. They provide for salutes to be fired at sunrise and noon of the 10th inst. by a battery stationed on George's Hill; the first of thirteen guns, in honor of the thirteen original States, and the latter of forty-seven guns, one for each State and Territory of the present day. Both salutes will be repeated by the United States steamer Plymouth, Capt. Barrett, at her moorings on the Delaware River.

Brief remarks will be made by D. J. Morrill, Chairman of the Executive Committee; John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance; A. T. Goshorn, Director-General; and Gen. J. R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission. The orchestral and choral music will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

Among those invited are the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, the General of the Army, members of Congress, Foreign Commissioners, Governors of States and Territories, Mayors of principal cities, and the Fairmount Park Commissioners.

At the request of the United States Centennial Commissioners the President of the United States has consented to be present, and will discharge, in his official capacity, the duty of finally and formally closing the International Exhibition of 1876.

INDIANS.

THE ARMY OF THE PLATTE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ARMY OF THE PLATTE, CAMP ON HAT CREEK, Oct. 21.—Two days after Gen. Merritt left us, we, with the main column and the wagon-train, began to move down Amphibious Creek by slow marches. Night before last a courier reached us at Buffalo Gap, stating that Gen. Merritt would meet us on the Cheyenne River at the point where the Red-Cloud road crosses that stream. He accordingly rejoined us yesterday, having gone down the river as far as the mouth of Rapid Creek, finding no Indians, but an immense number of trails, from three to seven days old, leading southward toward the Agencies. It looks to us very much as though the Northern Indians had gone in; or, rather, that the Agency Indians who have been operating with the hostiles all summer had concluded to return to Government rations and contractors' beef. This seems to be most probable, for they can live in comfort all winter, and start out with a fresh supply of ammunition in the spring.

THE FACT OF THE MATTER IS,

that this war has so far been simply a source of entertainment to Red Cloud's and Spotted Tail's young bucks; they take to war as naturally and with as much zest as a young duck is said to take to water. They have not been punished severely enough to lead them to see the error of their ways, and come in and live all summer on the public bounty. They will consent to be thoroughly virtuous during the winter-months, but they must have their harmless amusement—such as shooting at soldiers and jumping mining outfits—during the warm weather. They do not care at all for any particular locality; being nomads, the element of patriotism does not enter into the scheme of their existence, and no object is gained when they are simply driven from one part of the country into another.

KILLING OF HORSE-THIEVES.

The night before Gen. Merritt left us at the head of Amphibious Creek, sixty horses were stampeded from the detachment-camp. All but three have been recovered, in the process of which two horse-thieves were killed and one captured. The two that were slain began firing on the party that were pursuing them, with the above result. The command has been annoyed by this species of villainy ever since it crossed the Belle-Fourche River, and it would have been a very good thing if a few more of these scoundrels had been hurried into a hasty interview with the Devil. It is said that a man calling himself Jack Madden is the Head-Centre of the horse-thieves, and that a regularly-organized band assists, whose business it is to steal horses and dispose of them.

THE RECRUITS

that have lately joined us have been the source of a very great deal of innocent amusement to the old soldiers. One very funny thing happened the other day. The column was on the march, when one of the "fresh fish" came galloping up along the line at full speed, his horse covered with foam. He rushed frantically past Gen. Merritt, who called out at the top of his voice, "Stop running that horse! Stop running that horse!" Imagine the effect when in a shrill treble came back from the Gilpin in blue kersey: "I ain't a-runnin' the horse; the horse is a-runnin of me; I'd give $5 if I could stop the —— —— ——!"

And then to see them cross an arroyo! Much to their astonishment, and evidently to their discomfort, the charger always *will* make a rush when going up the opposite side, and the recruit, to all appearances, imagines that he is flying, and flops his arms accordingly, which adds vastly to the pleasure in life found by such old troopers as may be in sight.

Why these raw recruits are sent here is

BEYOND ALL HUMAN UNDERSTANDING.

If they should be taken into battle with the Sioux, they would simply be shot, without doing us any good or the enemy any harm. They are taken direct from the recruiting station, with no instruction whatever, and are expected to add strength to the regiments now in the field. The fact is, that they are an element of weakness, and are more of a nuisance than a help; and there is no cavalry-officer but that would rather have "forty old men—tried and disciplined—than add to his troop an incubus of forty perfectly raw recruits. Cavalry recruits should at least remain at the depot for a year, and be thoroughly drilled and instructed during that time, before they are assigned to a regiment. Then they will be of some little service when they reach us, instead of being of no use whatever except to amuse the older soldiers. And they do get a power of amusement out of them before they get seasoned.

They will send an "innocent" to the commanding officer for an order on the doctor for a quart of whisky, and make him believe that he is being defrauded by the First Sergeant when guy-ropes are not issued to him with his shelter-tent. About one-half of the rank-and-file of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Regiments of Cavalry will be composed of this class of "troopers," when they are filled up to the maximum now allowed by law; and anybody can see what an immense amount of work it is going to require to get them into some kind of shape before the spring opens.

A RUMORED WINTER-CAMPAIGN.

We expect to reach Red Cloud by the 24th inst.; and what is to be done with us then, is to us an unknown question. Rumors of a winter-campaign are rife; but exactly how that is to be carried out without an entire new movement for all of us, I cannot see. Half of our horses would play-out now if we had to make a thirty-mile march, they are so thoroughly weakened by the poor grazing of the last thirty days. The grass in the hills has been killed by the frost, and is thoroughly worthless,—nothing but the woody fibre remaining, and that does not contain an ounce of sustenance to the ton.

By the way, a story appears in the New York *Herald* to the effect that, at Slim Buttes, Col. Mills gave the order to retreat after the attack on the village began. This story is false, and is characterized by officers who were in that action as being a lie out of the whole cloth. I cannot imagine how the *Herald's* correspondent could have been induced to give credence to such an evident "roorbach," as there is not the least atom of foundation for it. It may be a set-off to the Washington *Herald's* attack on the same officer for extreme rashness in the same action.

STANDING ROCK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

STANDING ROCK, Dak. Ter., Oct. 22.—Yesterday was a lively day at this post. Brig.-Gen. Terry arrived, with his staff, and four companies of cavalry, under Col. Reno,—having come down the west side of the Missouri River from Fort Lincoln; while Gen. Sturges arrived, on the east bank, from the same post, with eight companies of cavalry and three of infantry. Gen. Carlin met Gen. Terry and Col. Reno at the camp of the band of Wolf-Necklace, about two miles northwest of the post. One company of infantry had previously been placed by Gen. Carlin in a position commanding the camp. The plan of operations subsequently pursued originated with Gen. Carlin, and was indorsed by Gen. Terry.

One company of Reno's battalion was placed in position by Carlin near the camp mentioned, and, before it was fairly in position, the surrender of horse and arms had begun. This being under way, Gen. Carlin rode to the main camps of the Black feet and Oncpapas,—having ordered Reno's cavalry to proceed to the same point as rapidly as possible, and eight companies of infantry, under Capt. I. S. Poland, of the Sixth Regiment, to proceed from the post to the same camp. The infantry arrived before the cavalry,—the latter having made a detour to capture ponies and intercept Indians who had run away. The infantry, deployed as skirmishers, were ordered to make directly to the lodges, go into them, and take all the arms that could be found. Parties of mounted men were sent through the woods to take all the ponies that could be found. Not a shot was fired by either side. The Indians were greatly excited, as any people would be at finding a force of cavalry and infantry moving on them. The men, as a general thing, ran away,—some hiding in the woods, while others mounted ponies and escaped, and a few remained to see what would be done. No act of violence to any Indian was committed by any officer or soldier on the west side of the river.

Gen. Terry was present overlooking the operations, which must be accounted as one of the best-planned and most perfectly-executed proceedings in the campaign, although the comparative result is a source of disappointment, inasmuch as the number of ponies and guns taken was not as large as anticipated, owing to the fact that some person had informed the Indians of the attack to be made upon them. One hundred and seventy-five ponies and fifty guns were taken on the west side; and the movement on the east side, under the direction of Gen. Sturges, resulted in the capture of 150 ponies and a few guns.

This morning, Gen. Terry met the Chiefs, and demanded that they send for and bring in their arms and ponies, and informed them that their rations would be stopped if they failed to comply with his demands; and, as they are rather sensitive on the question of rations, they have yielded acquiescence, and before 10 a. m. tomorrow the General has been promised all their ponies, amounting to about 2,000; but, in regard to the delivery of their guns, Gen. Terry is more sanguine than CLIFTON.

FAMILIAR TALK.

THE KIRGHIZ.

The nomadic people who inhabit the Western steppes of Asia are named by the Russians Kirghiz; but they call themselves Kazaks,—the same Turco-Tartan terms given by the Russians to the Cossacks. They are of Turkish origin, and are akin to the Uzbeks in Khokand and Bukhara. They speak a pure Tartan dialect; but the race has, by intermarriage, mixed various foreign elements with its own, until it has almost lost the original type. In the last half of the fifteenth century, the nucleus of the tribe settled in the vicinity of Lake Balkash, where, in the course of 150 years, it grew to number 1,000,000 men and 300,000 warriors. At the time of their greatest prosperity the Kirghiz occupied the cities and provinces of Taskkent and Turkistan; but in 1723 the City of Turkistan was wrested from them by the Khan or ruler of Jungaria. The tribe had, prior to this event, divided into three Hordes,—the Great Horde moving to the east, where it now occupies the district of Alatau; the Middle Horde migrating to Southern Siberia and the country north of Tashkent: and the Lesser Horde taking possession of the steppe between the Aral and Caspian Seas and the Ural River.

This last band of the Kirghiz, bordering upon the territory of the Czars, have given the Russians a great deal of trouble,—interfering with their trade, plundering the caravans, and keeping up an uninterrupted warfare with their neighbors on all sides. In 1734 the Khan of the Kirghiz made a pacific compact with the Government of Russia; but his people would not submit to the terms of the agreement, and the steppe became more dangerous ground than ever. For a century and a half the difficulties remained unsettled: but, with the establishment, in 1845, of Russian posts and garrisons throughout the Kirghiz territory, it became subservient to the authority of the Empire. In 1869 the steppe was divided into two districts, viz: of Uralsk and of Turgai; and over each was placed a Russian Governor, a number of Prefects appointed by him, and of rulers of the *volosts*, elected by the Kirghiz. Two years of violent commotion followed this innovation, the chief cause of the disturbance being the discontent of the people at seeing themselves apparently governed by the Cossacks, with whom they had previously been at perpetual warfare. Order has, however, been finally established, and the Lesser Horde of Kirghiz have become quiet subjects of the Czar, who is making considerable efforts to civilize them. The Middle Horde came under the rule of the Empire in 1781, and the Greater Horde in 1847.

This last division of the Kirghiz includes about 100,000 persons. The Middle Horde number 406,000, and the Lesser Horde about 800,000. Still another horde, dwelling in Europe, between the Ural and the Volga, number about 150,000. This is the estimate given by Mr. Eugene Schuyler, from whose account of the Kirghiz of Western Asia we obtain most of our information. Almost the sole possessions of the Kirghiz are their cattle, as they have no towns, no fixed habitation, and no manufactures. In 1869 their sales of camels, horses, cattle, and sheep at the bazars of Orenburg and Troitsh amounted to $1,000,000.

The Kirghiz are below middle size, yet are stout and hardy. They have round, swarthy faces, small noses, small, oblique, black eyes, and high cheek-bones. They sometimes dwell in underground huts in winter, but usually, relates Mr. Schuyler, "their habitation, both in winter and summer, is a *kibitka*,—a circular tent made of felt spread over a light wooden frame. This frame is easily taken apart and put together, and is so light as to form a load for a single camel only. The broad pieces of felt are easily stretched over it, so that the whole can be put up in about ten minutes. On one side is a door covered by a flap of felt; and the fire is built in the middle, the smoke escaping through an opening in the roof. The interior of the tent is decorated with pieces of ribbon of various kinds, used to fasten down the felt; and around the sides the Kirghiz place and hang all their valuable goods, consisting of carpets, silk mattresses, and clothes, and sometimes, in case of the richer men, of even silver articles, with the trappings of horses and household-utensils. The *kibitka* forms a most comfortable abode, being cool in summer and warm in winter."

The dress of the men consists of a pair of large, loose, leather breeches and a coarse shirt, with wide, flapping collar. The outer garment is a dressing-gown, often made, if the owner be rich, of velvet embroidered with silver and gold. A red velvet robe is sometimes bestowed by the Government as a mark of distinction, and is prized beyond everything, save a medal or a cross, by the happy wearer. The head is shaved, and covered with a skull-cap, on which is worn a hood of sheepskin with the wool inside, or a conical felt hat. "But their greatest adornments," adds Mr. Schuyler, "are their belts, saddles, and bridles, which are often so covered with silver, gold, and precious stones as to be almost solid."

The dress of the women is like that of the men, with an additional piece of white cotton enfolding the head and neck. All the labor is performed by the women, the men taking no care upon themselves except to feed and groom their horses. Along the River Syr-Darya the Kirghiz have recently engaged in agriculture, but elsewhere the people regard such pursuits with contempt. Like all nomadic races, they are improvident, and take no thought for the necessities of the future. "They are able to go without drink for a whole day, and food for several days, and then gorge themselves to repletion." Mutton is their principal meat, although they occasionally indulge in horseflesh. Bread is almost unknown, but some of them make a porridge of millet, or other easily-cultivated grain. A cheap tea is much used; yet the national beverage is *kumys*,—a liquor made of fermented mare's milk. It has a sour, not unpleasant taste, and agreeably exhilarating qualities. A favorite drink is *buza*,—a kind of beer made of grain, which has the effect to stupefy the senses.

The religion of the Kirghiz is a mingling of Islamism and idolatry. They have no settled priests, and pay little attention to the ceremonies of their faith. The practice of polygamy is universal, and the four wives allowed by the Koran dwell together in the same kibitka,—the first taking precedence of the rest. The seclusion of the harem being impossible to their nomadic life, the women go unveiled, and make no effort to secure themselves from observation. In consequence of the simplicity of their life, Mr. Schuyler remarks that the Kirghiz "are far more children of Nature than most other Asiatics, and have the faults and virtues of children. Probably the first acquaintance with them will be found disagreeable, and certainly the side a traveler sees is their worst; but, on knowing them more intimately, one cannot help liking and even respecting them, and it is the verdict of every one who has lived in Central Asia, that the Kirghiz are superior to all other races." They are hospitable, unsuspicious, good-natured, and respectful to age and authority; but are fickle, untruthful, and light-minded. They are very fond of music, and are constantly singing to themselves. They have a store of simple songs, and for musical instruments have the jewsharp, a drum, and a sort of guitar. The men live idle, shiftless lives, but are indefatigable riders, and will travel hundreds of miles without apparent fatigue. They are an illiterate race, very few of them being able to read or write.

In the vicinity of Lake Issyk-kul, in the valleys of the Tian Shan and Alai Mountains, and in Khokand, dwell the several tribes of true Kirghiz, or *Kara-Kirghiz* (Black Kirghiz) as they are designated by the Russians. Their origin is uncertain, but they are supposed by some to be of the same extraction as the Finns, and by others to have descended from the Turks and the Mongols. In manners, customs, and dress, the Kara-Khirgiz resemble the Kirghiz-Kasaks already described. The profess the Mohammedan religion, although they really know extremely little about it, and practice very few of its precepts. It is estimated that the number of Kara-Kirghiz in the Russian dominions is about 200,000, and in Eastern Turkistan and Khokand about 150,000. They are true nomads, and wander through life from one queer spot to another, in search of pasturage for their flocks and herds.

THE COSSACKS.

The name of Cossack has been synonymous with barbarian ever since the war between Napoleon and Russia, when the skirmishers of Alexander came to be regarded by the European troops as a band of fierce, brutal savages, unrestrained by the laws of civilization, and unmoved by the instincts of common humanity. This idea of the character of the Cossack does him great injustice, according to the representation of Mr. Eugene Schuyler, who, in his travels in the Russian provinces in Asia, had abundant opportunities for observing the various peoples inhabiting these regions, and the Cossacks among the rest. He testifies that "In reality the Cossacks are mild, amiable, and hospitable. They are the pioneers of Russian civilization. If anything has to be done, and brave, manly fellows are required to do it, the Cossacks are employed. When a country is to be colonized, the Cossacks guard it, and themselves take part in the work of settlement. Though given perhaps to occasional raids, when next to some Kirghiz or uncivilized tribe, they are, in the main, peaceful and orderly citizens, brave, industrious, and enduring. The women are hard workers and good housekeepers; and, during my whole journey in Asia, I was only too delighted when I came to a post-station kept by a married Cossack, for there I was sure to find everything clean and neat, with eggs and milk at least, and possibly something more substantial, to eat."

The Cossacks are a Slavic race, although their name, spelled "Kazak" by the Russians, is of Turkish or Tartar origin. It originally signified robber or vagabond, and later took the meaning of partisan or guerrilla. The "Cossacks of the Don" dwelt, on their first appearance in history, in the country north of the Caucasus Mountains, and from here bands moved westward to the Dnieper, and eastward to the shores of the Ural. Notwithstanding their descent from the ancient Russians, the Cossacks long considered themselves an independent people, and made war upon their neighbors, or lived at peace with them, regardless of the polity which happened at the time to govern their parent nation. Their incursions into Persia, in the seventeenth century, compelled the Czar Alexis to take effective measures for their due subjection to the laws of Russia. In 1655, their military chief, or Ataman as he is called, was induced to visit Moscow with a party of his followers, and they were then sent against Poland and Riga,—the first use made of the Cossacks in the Russian army.

When the Government of Orenburg was founded, in 1735, its lines extended into the dominions of the Ural Cossacks, and the introduction of Russian posts and authorities caused great discontent among that free and warlike people. They complained of the invasion of their territory and of the exactions of the Russian Governors, and were in a continual commotion, which finally broke out in open rebellion. Their revolt was universal and determined, but was quelled in 1775, when their leader, Pugatcheff, was executed, and the name of the river and province was changed from Yaik to Ural. Since then the Cossacks have been peaceful and contented subjects of the Czar, giving him trouble only in the matter of predatory excursions, which they continue to carry on against the Kirghiz east of the Ural River, in a decidedly ruthless fashion.

With regard to the military service of the Ural Cossacks, Mr. Schuyler states that, from the age of 18 to 20, the youths are obliged to serve within their district. They then are allowed a year of respite, after which they are liable to service elsewhere for a nominal period of fifteen years, although they are always released long before this term expires. "Every Cossack is supposed to be in the army, though exceptions are made in favor of a father who has three sons in the service, or in case of one out of four brothers. In time of war, all can be called upon. The actual number of the Ural Cossacks in service is estimated at over 10,000, though really not more than 3,000 actually serve at one time. It has long been the practice of the richer Cossacks to hire the poorer to take their places in the ranks, 300 rubles being paid for two years' service in Turkistan. The abolition of this custom by the new military law was the cause of the disorders in September, 1874."

Mr. Schuyler relates that the Ural Cossacks form an ideal community. "The land is free to all alike,—each individual tilling the soil, cutting hay, and pasturing his cattle where he likes, providing always that he respects the rights of others which are established by custom. The fishing in the Ural and the sea is also open to every one. "The days of fishing are regulated; and, though all are ready, none dare to cast a net or throw a harpoon before the cannon signal has been given by the Ataman, under penalty of confiscation of all his fishing implements." The waters of the Ural are diminishing in volume, and its finny inhabitants are consequently decreasing in numbers; yet the produce of caviare, isinglass, salted sturgeons, and *beloza* is still great. The communal system prevailing among the Cossacks insures a comparatively even distribution of wealth, and neither of the extremes of poverty or riches is found among them. The poorest man has a house, a horse, and some property in cattle.

When the Patriarch Nicon introduced reforms into the Greek Church, they were rejected by the Cossacks, who still held to the old faith. In 1862, out of a population of 70,000 along the Ural, only sixty-two belonged to the Orthodox Russian Church, and these were mainly Russian officials. In 1859, at which date the last official statistics of the army of the Ural Cossacks were published, out of eighty crimes, thirty-eight were committed by the Orthodox, and only ten by the dissenters. The remaining guilty parties were Jews, Mohammedans, etc.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 5.—This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, George W. Foran, a leading citizen, shot himself and death instantly ensued. He had been drinking hard, and went to the police station to give himself up. The moment the key was turned in his cell-door a pistol-shot was heard and Foran was found dead on the floor. His body was taken in charge by the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The steamships Cimbria and St. Laurent, from New York, and Polynesian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Arrived, the steamers England, from Liverpool, and August Andre, from Antwerp.

YELLOW FEVER.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—The total number of interments to-day were four, of which two were from yellow fever.

Throwing Pies Before Swine.

All the railroad lines between New York and Philadelphia are completely strewn every day with paper boxes, thrown from the car-windows after the lunch-contents are gone, and men are constantly employed clearing the debris from the roadways. —*Boston Transcript.*

This reminds us of an adventure at a Western country railroad station where, when the train stopped, several of the passengers were astonished to observe seven or eight swine racing from a field near by up to the railway track, halting beneath the car-windows. Attention was distracted however, by the entrance of a boy with "nice fried pies, only fi-i-ve cents apiece." This really appetizing-looking merchandise was eagerly purchased, especially by any one who had ever eaten a fried apple-turnover in New England. But, alas! the folly of trusting to appearances; for no sooner was the first mouthful beneath the teeth of the purchaser than a flavor of strong butter, grease, and general nastiness met his taste, causing him to hastily raise the car-window and not only eject the mouthful, but the remainder of the pie from which it had been taken,—a proceeding which the hogs waiting beneath were evidently well acquainted with, as they devoured the discarded viands with much gusto, and to the disgust of the passengers, who thus found that they had become swine-purveyors, as doubtless others had before them, judging from the animals' actions.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

An Army without a Flag.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The *Figaro* reminds us that the French Army has no flags, and that on the 2d of June, 1871, the War Minister issued an order that the standards then in use were to be handed over to the artillery. In exchange, small flags without any inscriptions were served out provisionally. The artillery destroyed the silk of the old standards, and sent the eagles and the gold fringe to the Domain Office, where they will probably remain until we have another Empire. The provisional flags, which have now been in use for five years, possess a great advantage as far as economy is concerned; they only cost 25 francs apiece, while the silk standards, with their ornaments, cost 280 francs. It is not, perhaps, a question of expenditure which hinders the War Office from bringing this provisional state of affairs to a close, but doubtless a difficulty about replacing the eagle. The *fleurs-de-lys* are out of the question; so is the Gallic cock, which has been monopolized by the Orleans family; the lady in Phrygian cap who symbolizes the Republic, and who is playfully called Marianne, is only in favor with the Radicals, and the moderate Republic has neither symbol nor song. Taken alone, the tricolor belongs to the Revolution, the Empire, and the younger branch of the Bourbons. Perhaps it would be prudent, until the Conservative Republic is more firmly established, to leave the top of the flagstaff in its present nude condition.

"Going to War."

The man who wants to go to St. Petersburg (says M. Quad), and enlist in the Russian army to fight the Turks, was at the Central Depot yesterday to see about his railroad ticket. With his hat on his left ear, pants in boot-tops, overcoat belted tightly around, and a fierce twist to his mustache, he walked up to the ticket-window and asked:

"What time does the train leave for Russia?"

"Five o'clock," answered the agent, never smiling in the least.

"Good! What's the fare to St. Petersburg?"

"Five hundred dollars."

"Too much. I'll give you $400."

"We have but one rate," said the agent.

"And you won't let me go for $400?"

"Couldn't do it."

"Then I won't go. I'm a patriot from head to foot, but I can't let no railroad swindle me. I'm the bloodiest kind of a border wildcat, and Russia wants me bad; but that $100 opens a great gulf between us."

An Odd Chair for the Next President.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Seth Kinman and his son Carlin, the renowned California hunters and trappers, are now in the city. Seth has gained considerable notoriety as the maker of unique chairs for several of the Presidents of the United States. He presented Buchanan with a chair made of elk horns and hoofs in 1856, and gave Abraham Lincoln a similar one in 1864. Andrew Johnson was the recipient of a chair made of grizzly skins and claws. During a recent visit to the Centennial Exposition Seth called on Gov. Hayes at Columbus, O., and presented him with a chair similar to the Lincoln and Buchanan chairs—of elk horns and hoofs, with a grizzly-robe covering. He has another chair similar to the Andrew Johnson chair in store for the President-elect, only it has the addition of a grizzly's ferocious head cunningly concealed underneath the seat, which, by touching a spring in the rear of the chair, is thrown forward, the jaws snap viciously two or three times, when it returns to its place of concealment. This interesting little ornament Seth thinks his old friend Hayes is going to get.

Forty Years Between Drinks.

Keokuk Constitution.

A Keokuk tourist, who was waiting at St. Joseph for the train for Quincy the other day, while pacing the platform, was accosted by an old gentleman, and the two entered into a conversation. In the course of the pow-wow, our Keokuk man ascertained that the stranger was a minister of the Gospel, and, like himself, was bound for Quincy. They sat in the same seat in the car, and after they had traveled some distance the Keokuk tourist pulled a flask from his pocket, held it to the light, pulled the cork, and, turning to his companion, remarked:

"I never drink when I am at home, but when I am on the road, constantly drinking all kinds of water, I take a little for the stomach's sake," and, taking a moderate drink, he politely offered the flask to the minister.

"My friend," said the preacher, "I am a minister of the Gospel, and have been for forty years. In all that time a drop of liquor has not touched my lips, but—as you seem to be a gentleman, and considering the surroundings—I will take a drop or two," and placing the flask to his mouth he swallowed about half of the contents. They had proceeded but a few miles and the reverend gentleman was warming up.

"My brother, I'm a preacher, and haven't drank a drop of liquor for forty years, but I have a pain, and if you will let me have a drink from your flask I think it will do me good."

The flask was passed, and about half of the remaining contents was taken. The divine began to feel good. He was talkative and exhilarated. As the train pulled up at the station he reached over, and, taking the flask from the seat, he remarked:

"Shee, my fren, forty ministry. Never drunker-drop-hic-erdrop. Water bad. Makes me-hic-sick, and take a little for the stomachhic-sake," and he keeled over and slept till the train reached Quincy.

A Contingency Overlooked.

Says a London letter in the *New Century for Women:* "I yesterday received an invitation from some friends to accompany them to see the house of the Duke of Westminster, to which a limited number of persons are now being admitted by ticket. The wealth of the Duke of Westminster is proverbial. A great part of the wealthy and populous district of Westminster belongs to him, and the leases of the houses of this fashionable region having fallen in during the lifetime of the present Duke, his wealth is of fabulous amount. This being the case, a story which was told by Lord Robert Grosvenor on his return from America caused much amusement. While in the West somewhere, he fell in with a Western man who, of course, knew him only as an English stranger.

"'What do you do at home for a living?' asked the American.

"'Well, I don't do exactly anything,' was the reply.

"'Where do you get your money?'

"'My father supplies me with money.'

"'Well, but what would you do,' said the practical American, "if your father was to bust up!'"

Money-Making Aristocrats.

A letter from Perugia, Italy, says: "There is a Count of Perugia, married to a Bonaparte Princess, who is a type of the rich and unpopular aristocracy. He sows and reaps and sells his grain; works his land to the best advantage; is a bourgeois in money-making, but not a bourgeois in liberality. He never builds, never gives to the poor, never contributes to public improvements; so when his carriage drives by the laborers look sullen. His brother, who led the same self-interested life, was murdered on the highway a year or so ago, as he was returning from some market-town where he had been making advantageous business sales,—for this class of people do not scorn trade when it brings money, although they are high nobility. The Prince del Drago, of Rome, whose wife is aunt to the King of Spain, sells his oil and wine as any other trades, not with his own hands, to be sure, but he has his shops in Rome, and his shop-keepers; he rents apartments also, and is quite a money-making man, very close and parsimonious."

A Question of Bones.

London Standard.

Whilst traveling along the coast of Morocco, I once made the acquaintance of a deserter from the French Algerian army, who had settled at that town some ten years previously. During that period he had employed himself in the collection of the bones of the animals which were rejected daily by the adjacent burgs of Rabett and Soleh. When at last his courtyard became choked with an accumulation of bones of every description, estimated at some 4,000 pounds weight, he made an application to be allowed to ship them to Marseilles. "What do they want all these bones at Marseilles for?" the Kadi asked. "Out of them they turn knife-handles and buttons, and a great many other useful articles," the Frenchman replied. "I will allow you to export these bones," the Kadi returned, "but with the condition that before shipping they shall be examined piece by piece by a tribunal of four butchers, whose services you will have to pay, in order to state that no bones of Moslems are found amongst the lot, for you understand that I never could consent to have knife-handles and buttons turned out of the sacred remains of my forefathers." The bones in question are lying yet at Rabett.

The Harvest of 1876.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The digest of the crop returns for October, as prepared at the Department of Agriculture, indicates a reduction in the yield of the wheat crop of nearly one-sixth, while the quality is somewhat superior. Every section of the Union indicates a reduced product, except the Middle States. The figures point to a yield of about 249,000,000 bushels. Rye is reported as 4 per cent less than in 1875, but the quality is better; barley is 6 per cent less than last year; buckwheat a full average; oats show a falling off of 23 per cent. Every section of the Union is deficient. The corn crop is deficient, but figures are not yet obtained. The cotton crop will be large, and is likely to approach the heavy yield of 1875. Sweet potatoes, a full average crop; sorghum, a full production. The tobacco report shows about the average production.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Palmieri.

Positively last week of the

Strakosch Grand Italian Opera!

This (MONDAY) Evening, Nov. 6, first time in Chicago, Rossini's Great Masterwork and Spectacular Opera,

SEMIRAMIDE!

MME. PALMIERI in her unrivaled rendition of SEMIRAMIDE
MISS McCULLOCH, her first appearance ... Arsace
SIGNOR PALMIERI ... Idreno
SIG. [illegible] ... Assur
SIG. [illegible] ... Oroe
SIG. BARRILI ... The Ghost of Ninus
MILITARY BAND ON THE STAGE.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
Conductor ... SIG. DE NOVELLIS.
TUESDAY Evening, Nov. 7, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
MISS McCULLOCH ... Rosina
SIG. BRIGNOLI ... Conte Almaviva
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, TROVATORE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 9, SEMIRAMIDE, last time.
FRIDAY, Nov. 10, Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
SATURDAY, Farewell Brignoli Matinee. MARTHA.
SATURDAY Evening, Farewell Night, FAUST.
Seats can now be secured at the Box Office.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,

Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY ... Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN ... Manager

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.

First Week of the Laughable Burlesque, TROVATORE. BILLY EMERSON in his artistic specialties. The Entire Company in a Comical Sketch entitled THE TWO TRAMPS, which created the greatest enthusiasm in the East. TWO GRAND MATINEES this week, Wednesday and Saturday. Secure your seats in advance; no extra charge for reserving.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

MONDAY, Nov. 6,
GRIMALDI ADAMS, the funniest of funny clowns, and his
ROYAL HUMPTY DUMPTY TROUPE,
consisting of 16 highly talented and finished artists.
First appearance in this country of the Russian athletes, the D'Alves Sisters, Frank Lewis, and fully 20 others.
Note.—Ladies' nights: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. Matinees: Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 p. m. Tuesday night the election returns will be telegraphed direct to the theatre and read from the stage.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE,

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Immense attraction this week. In conjunction with
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
WILL APPEAR WILLIS COBB'S
MINIATURE CIRCUS, HIPPODROME,
and Curriculum, comprising his celebrated troupe of highly educated Dogs, Monkeys, and Goats, together with the LIVINGSTON BROTHERS and JOHN MURTZ, forming the most novel entertainment ever presented. Everything new this week. Thursday afternoon and night benefit of Billy Rice.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Monday, Nov. 6, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the great French Society Drama,
LED ASTRAY.
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Matinees, AMBROSE GUINETT; or, The Sea Lion.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Election returns will be received and read Tuesday evening at the Tremont House Exchange.

Capt. A. W. Bowman, U. S. A., who has for some time past been stationed in this city, departs this morning to join his regiment, which is in the Black Hills country.

An unknown woman was run over near Lyons yesterday by the outgoing express train over the Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

At a meeting of the Typographical Union held yesterday, it was resolved to reduce the rate for job printers from $21 to $18 per week, commencing with the current week.

In a few short fleeting hours many thousands of patriots will know whether they are to shine resplendent in new hats free of cost or whether they will make the old ones do for the winter.

The many friends of John Forsythe, Esq., of Hyde Park, will regret to learn of the sudden demise of his sister. The sad event occurred at Springfield, whither he departed last evening.

At the four principal hotels—the Palmer, Grand Pacific, Tremont, and Sherman—election returns will be received to-morrow night. The Grand Pacific will also receive returns Wednesday night from all parts of the country.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7 (election day), the Post-Office and Postal Stations will close at 12 o'clock noon, for the day. The afternoon and evening mails will close at 12 noon for the day. The carriers at the Central Office will make two deliveries and two collections. Two deliveries from the West and North Division stations for the business districts will be made, and one delivery outside.

A fair was held on Saturday evening at Grow's West-Side Opera Hall for the benefit of St. Jarlath's Church. Among the articles raffled was a silver eagle, to be awarded to the most popular candidate for Congress in the Second District. The contest was, of course, between "Our Carter" and Col. Davis, and, as coming events cast their shadows before, the latter was declared the winner.

"This," said the private secretary to the railroad manager, "is a letter five pages long from the editor of the Bungtown *Banner* asking for some statistics and miscellaneous information concerning the road, which he desires to incorporate into an article soon to be published that cannot fail to be of great interest to his readers and will possibly be of value to the railroad. The circulation of the *Banner* is——." "Skip that," said the manager; "turn over to the postscript and see how far he wants the pass for."

The campain that is just closing will live in history as one in which successful ways and means were devised for the first time in history for checking and circumventing the fiend who goes about taking votes on the cars. The modus operandi was of the most simple description. All the victim had to do was first to feign deep interest in the scenery outside of the car-window. The fiend naturally tapped him on the shoulder. The victim turned around alertly, and eagerly mistaking the fiend for the conductor, tendered him a ticket to punch. The fiend said he wasn't a conductor—he was taking a vote. The victim put up his hand to his ear and said he was deaf, and the fiend had to bellow, at the imminent risk of breaking a blood-vessel, "We're taking a vote—who're you for?" Then the victim's face lighted up with pleasure, and, wringing the fiend by the hand, he made him sit down and briefly enumerate the candidates, their records and principles, and cross-questioned him as to the past political history of the country from the earliest period to the present time. Then he thanked the fiend cordially and said: "I ain't a voter!" Where the victim had lots of leisure this plan never failed. Where, however, he wanted to get rid of the fiend by more summary processes he hung a card round his neck inscribed "I vote for Hayes" or "for Tilden," as the case might be. Another good idea was to ask the friend if he took votes for Cooper or Clay Smith, and when he said "Yes," to vote for Andrew Jackson. The afflicted will do well to cut this out and preserve it. It will more than pay for itself in 1880.

The other evening eight young men were down town enjoying themselves, and, as it was late, raw, and rainy, they concluded that they wouldn't go home, but put up for the night at a European hotel. Two of them rejoice in the somewhat singular names of Peter Xavier Bonesetter and Ferdinand Algernon Colcroup. "See here, boys," said one of the mad wags, "jes' less go in by couples and all register the same names. It'll be an awful joke on the hotel clerk, see if it won't. So the first two went in and got a room and registered, and when they had gone up-stairs the clerk said amiably to the night-watchman, "Deuced funny names those fellows have," and the watchman said that was so. About five minutes later the second pair of conspirators entered, asked for a room, and were desired to register. When the clerk swung the book round again to put down the number of their room he started visibly and said "Well, I'll be dumbed—!" but he soon recovered his self-possession, and when the conspirators had gone up-stairs he said to the watchman: "Tim, I've been a hotel-clerk twenty-seven years, and I've never yet seen a guest whose name was Bonesetter or Colcroup, and there isn't a hotel-register in the country can show such initials, let alone the family name, as 'Peter X.' and 'Ferdinand Algernon.' I'll bet money on that every time. And yet we've only had four transients without baggage to-night, and two of 'em are Peter Xavier Bonesetters and the other two are Ferdinand Algernon Colcroups. I'm jiggered everlastingly if I can make it out." At that moment the third pair of conspirators entered, and the first, taking the pen, wrote in a rapid flowing hand, "Peter Xavier Bonesetter, City," while the second registered, "Ferdinand Algernon Colcroup, Chicago." The clerk's eyes bulged out till they would have served for a hat-rack, but he maintained his self-command sufficiently to say, "Show these gentlemen up to 97." When the porter came back he said to him: "Tim, we've been friends for a good many years, and you wouldn't lie to me if we were speaking on the square. Have you seen anything wrong with me to-day,—sorter wild and mad, you know?" Tim said he hadn't. "I'm sober, too; ain't I?" Tim said he was. "Well, Tim," said the mystified clerk, "I can't understand it. There's no such names or initials in any directory in the universe, and yet there's six of them on the register, and in less than half an hour. That means bad luck. The boss'll bust, or the house'll burn up, or something,—mark my word." "O," said the watchman, reassuringly, "perhaps the boys are only kidding you, playing you for a sucker, giving you a stiff, you know." "By Jimmy, if I thought so," said the clerk indignantly, "I'd bust them in the snoots." At this instant the door was opened and the last couple of conspirators made their appearance. "Can we have a room?" The clerk's mind was working under the idea that a mere transient guest should have given *him* a stiff,—played *him* for a sucker, and he said indignantly and sarcastically to the first comer, "Your name is Peter Xavier Bonesetter, isn't it?" and to the second, "Of course you're Ferdinand Algernon Colcroup?" "Why, certainly," replied both guests; "did you expect us? Has anybody been inquiring after us?" "O, that's too thin," yelled the clerk; "you're a flock of wolves going 'round to obtain sheep's clothing under false pretenses." "I beg your pardon," said the first guest, icily, "but my name is Peter Xaver Bonesetter,—there's my card," and he flung down a pasteboard so inscribed. "And mine," said the second, "is Ferdinand Algernon Colcroup,—these will pretty fully identify me," and he laid a big bundle of letters on the counter. Then tapping his forehead solemnly he added to his companion, "How is it that the light of intellect should have flown from one so young and yet so beautiful, or that the enemy of hotel-clerks should have put to his mouth an enemy to steal away his brains." The clerk apologized abjectly, and when the night porter came down stairs asked him (the porter) to kick him (the clerk) very hard so that he could see if he was awake and in his right mind, or whether it was all a horrid dream.

CLENDENNING—TOOKE.

In the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dixon, Ill., Oct. 29, 1876, by the Rev. M. M. Tooke, D. D., of Rock River University, assisted by the Rev. I. Linebarger, A. M., Presiding Elder of Dixon district, and the Rev. G. R. Vanhorn, pastor, the Rev. Harmon T. Clendenning, A. M., of Rock River Conference, and Miss Ella Maria Tooke, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

This marriage occurred on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the bride's parents, and was an occasion of unusual interest. Miss Ella was graduated with honors from the Dearborn Seminary of this city, is a fine writer and an accomplished speaker; is an active and honored member of one of the most popular literary societies of our city, and has been recently appointed to a Professorship of English Literature in the University at Dixon. She will have the best wishes of her many friends in this city in her new relation.

AMUSEMENTS.

"EIN SCHRITT VOM WEGE."

The above play by Ernst Wichert was produced at the New Chicago Theatre by Mr. Wurster's company, and was in more than one respect "*Ein Schritt vom Wege*"—"A false Step." It fell short of public expectation to a great extent, as much had been expected of it, owing to the fame of its author. It is a silly mixture of nonsense, farce and comedy. It attempts to illustrate the experiences of a young married couple in search of the romantic and adventurous. The play is for the most part tedious, while here and there a really comic incident or situation relieves the monotony caused by the silly and nonsensical dialogue. We might say that if the company had to perform every evening there would be some excuse for introducing a worthless play once in a while; but, as the company performs but once a week, it is expected that the very best creations of German authors would be introduced.

The surprising feature of the evening was that the company played it so well, considering that it is an *ensemble* piece to a certain degree, not containing any satisfactory characterizations. The acting was on the whole very satisfactory and pleasing. Although Miss Von Stammwitz renewed the excellent impression that she has made on former occasions, and acted her part skillfully and naturally, it was apparent that it was not a part in which she could appear to the best advantage, and made one desire to see her in a heroic role, for which she is best adapted. The other parts were all played well, being in competent hands, the cast being very evenly balanced.

OBITUARY.

URIAH R. HAWLEY.

Mr. Uriah R. Hawley, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, died at his residence 271 Warren avenue yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, after a brief illness, caused by overwork and exposure. He was born Sept. 21, 1830, in New York City, and came to Chicago twenty-three years ago from Cincinnati, where he graduated from Woodworth College.

On the 29th of December, 1871, Mr. Hawley was appointed Special Agent in the Post Office Department by Postmaster General J. A. J. Creswell, and was assigned to duty in the West, with headquarters in Chicago. At that time the Special Agents worked independently of one another, submitting their reports to the Chief of the Division of Mail Depredations at Washington. Mr. Hawley, possessing more than ordinary ability, and an aptitude for his new business, became, in a little time, one of the most efficient officers in the service. And so much confidence did his superiors have in his capacity that whenever a case occurred in the West which baffled the other Special Agents it was turned over to him with the remark, "If it can be got at, Hawley is the man to do it." His knowledge of the law, acquired during his occupancy of the position of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County, which he held for two terms previous to his entering the Post-Office Department, was of immense benefit to him, and, always knowing what he was doing, he never made any mistakes. Previous to assuming the duties of Special Agent, a large amount in money was annually stolen from letters. While some of the thieves were caught, the robbers were not kept in check, doubtless owing to the lack of detective skill on the part of those employed to run down the criminals. Hawley went to work in a systematic way, and he lessened the number of thefts, and made peculation without arrest as near an impossibility as human agencies can bring it. When a larceny was reported, Hawley took hold of it with a determination to get at the thief, and though months were sometimes required, he invariably succeeded in catching his man and convicting him. One of the principal cases worked up by him was that in which one Col. Young was the chief actor. This man counterfeited everything connected with a money-order, advices and all, and had drawn from Post-Offices in the West about $600 before the fraudulent character of the orders he presented was discovered. Young was an unusually astute scoundrel, and the crime was very difficult to detect. Hawley, however, with an assistant, tracked him all over the country for eight months, and finally arrested him in Ohio. While bringing him to this city Young feigned sickness, and, under pretense of going to the water-closet, jumped off and escaped. Subsequently he was recaptured on the farm of his father-in-law, near Osceola, in this State, and sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Another case worked up by Hawley was one which none of the other Special Agents could make anything of. For several years registered letters had disappeared from the mails between Chicago and Memphis. They were traced as far as Cairo, but never reached Columbus, Ky. Hence it was concluded that some one on the boat which ran between those two points on the Mississippi was taking them. Several official agents tried to get to the thief, but failed. Hawley finally took hold of the matter, and directed the movements of his assistants in such a way that he caught several of the steamboatmen, with conclusive evidence of guilt, and sent them all to Joliet.

Among the later arrests made through his instrumentality were those of Kelly and Terry, employes in the St. Paul Post-Office. They had stolen money for several years without detection, and it took Hawley several months to get them "dead to rights" and stop the depredations.

His efficiency, and energy, and success were so great that, in August, 1875, when the country was divided into districts by the Post-Office Department, he was put in charge of the Northwest District, which embraces the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Indiana, and Northern and Central Illinois, with eight subordinates. His responsibility since then has been great, but his executive ability, for which he was noted, enabled him to manage this large territory as well as a single State. Having a corps of good detectives under him, and the brains to plan their work, he reduced peculation on the part of employes to a minimum. The vacancy occasioned by his death cannot be very easily filled.

His funeral will take place Wednesday, notice of time to be given hereafter.

RICHARD J. COLLINS.

Mr. Richard J. Collins, prominently associated with the political reminiscences of the old Eighth and present Seventh Ward, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning surrounded by many friends, at his residence, southeast corner of Fourteenth and Morgan streets. He leaves a wife and five children in comfortable circumstances.

Deceased was born in the Parish of Abbeyfeale, in the County of Limerick, Ireland, and at the time of his death was slightly over 40 years of age. He was one of the old settlers, and for many years was engaged in the grocery trade.

Mr. Collins was a prominent nationalist, loving the land he was born in with rare devotion. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and this Society will duly attend in a body at his funeral to-day.

THE COURTS.

DIVORCES.

Elias W. Devoe filed a bill against his wife Zadie, asking for a divorce on account of her desertion.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Harvey F. Gaskell began a suit in trespass against Henry E. Weaver and Daniel W. Pomeroy, claiming $2,000 damages.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against Halvor and Carrie Halvorsen, Hiram Barber, Jr., and George P. Bay to foreclose a mortgage for $8,000 on Lot 11, Block 34, of Ogden's Addition to Chicago, reserving 12 feet across the north end thereof for an alley.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Justin B. Bradley filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Saturday. His secured debts are $35,581, and the unsecured to about $13,634. There are no assets whatever. The petition was referred to the Register.

An involuntary petition was filed against Stepen W. Stryker, a hatter on the corner of Madison and Peoria streets, by the following parties: Sweet Dempster & Co., a claim for $365.12; F. Boone & Bro., $1,545.68. Suspension of payment of commercial paper is charged, and also that he suffered his property to be attached at the suit of Eddy, Harvey & Carter. A rule to show cause Nov. 14 was issued.

Frank E. Belden, of Galesburg, Knox County, also went into voluntary bankruptcy Saturday. His schedules show secured debts to the amount of $607 and unsecured liabilities to the amount of $2,938.08. The assets consist of an equity of redemption in some land worth $1,800; a stock of groceries and some fixtures, $1,293; note for $57.75; personal property, $589; and open accounts, $371.05.

A discharge was issued to Theodore J. Elmore.

Payson E. Mayhew was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 4.

Meetings for the election of Assignees will be held this morning at 10 o'clock in the cases of James C. Benedict, A. C. Miller, and Frederick M. Crossman.

At 2 p. m. a first dividend meeting will be held in the matter of Erby & Barnes.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Joseph Sherwin commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against Frank Salter, laying damages at $20,000.

Samuel James began a suit for $4,000 against Matson A. Hill.

N. H. Walworth, Receiver of the City National Bank, sued Eli B. Weston and John Watson for $1,000.

The same party also filed a bill against William A. Suter, Anson B. Miner, Trustee, and Frank S. Webster, successor in trust, to foreclose a trust-deed for $4,000 on Lot 1 of A. D. Reed's Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2 of Block 1 in Rockwell's Addition to Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Charles T. Race sued Benjamin Newman for $1,000.

John Lewis, administrator of the estate of Martin English, deceased, commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago City Railway Company, laying damages at $5,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE JAMESON—249 to 274, inclusive, except 251, 256, 260, 261, 263, 269. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—9, 10, 11. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases term Nos. 2,363, Kreitting vs. Dierking; 3,061, Sanderson vs. Mintline; and 3,153, Beebe vs. Moringer. No. 363 on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case term No. 2,080, Maher vs. Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. Co., and calendar Nos. 441 to 460, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case, term No. 6,292, State Savings Institution vs. Colehour.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Naturalization business.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Mary J. Gunnagan vs. Alfred McKinstry, $183; Marvel Doist, et al., vs. F. H. Koeheel, $100.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—A. J. Kniesely vs. Christopher Cogel and Charles Betcher; verdict $2,331.93, and motion for new trial.

HE CAN'T RECOVER.

ADOLPH MATSON FATALLY CUT WITH A HOE BY CHRIST PAEL.

It is much more than probable that another murder must be accorded to the West Division, making three outrageous killings within the past eight days. Yesterday morning a young man named Adolph Matson, residing with his brother at No. 157 Meagher street, had occasion to drive into the alley adjoining his residence, and between Ruble and String streets, in order to return a horse and buggy which he had borrowed. Accidentally he went into the wrong barn, and was at once set upon by the owner's dog. After driving off the animal, Matson frightened some ducks that were in his way, causing them to set up such a cackling as to cause an old woman to run to the proprietor and inform him that a man was trying to steal his ducks. The landlord, Christ Pael, residing at No. 135 String street, rushed out, and, without waiting for a word of explanation, commenced to fight with Matson. Then, retreating to his barn, he dared Matson to follow, and, after enticing him just inside the door, he lifted a heavy plasterer's hoe and struck him on the head, the corner of the blade fracturing the skull, and leaving an ugly wound just above the left eye. The young man fell to the ground in a senseless condition, and has not since recovered. Drs. Braun and Lee, who were called in to attend him, have no hopes of his recovery. His assailant was shortly afterwards arrested and confined at the Twelfth Street Station.

Matson is 26 years of age, unmarried, and resides with his brother at the number mentioned.

Christ Pael is a hot-headed German, 55 years of age, and keeps cows and sells milk for a living.

Those who witnessed the affair state that Matson was as civil and polite as the circumstances would admit, and Pael is denounced by them all. To so great a pitch had their feelings risen by the time of the arrest that loud murmurs of lynching were heard by the officers as they took him station-wards.

CRIMINAL.

Frank Driscoll, a little 5-year-old, residing at the corner of Twenty-second street and Ashland avenue, was accidentally drowned at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by falling while at play in Arnold Slip.

Henry S. Levock, for holding-up John Harnie, a little newsboy residing on Hubbard street, and Charles Hanson, for the larceny of a bottle of champagne from No. 121 Monroe street, were each locked up at the Armory.

Anton Horner, of No. 13 String street, while returning home from work Saturday evening, was set upon by roughs on Eighteenth street, between String and Ruble streets, and by them was robbed of $15—his week's earnings.

The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a man found last Thursday morning on the prairie. A verdict of death from chronic alcoholism was rendered. The remains were recognized by a brother as being those of Charles Richards.

Deputy Coroner McGirr yesterday held an inquest upon James Sweeney, who was shot a week ago in a dog-fight at the corner of Canal and Jackson streets. A number of witnesses testified, but nothing of material importance other than the story of the affair, as published at the time, was brought out by the investigation. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned, and the police were urged on to greater attempts to capture the assassin.

Clement F. Periolat, the well-known contractor to the County Board, was set upon while in the procession Saturday evening, and was badly beaten. When near the corner of Michigan avenue and Adams street, Mr. Periolat, who was upon a truck ornamented with a transparency devoted to the abuse of Mr. J. H. Clough, was saluted by a rock that struck him upon the forehead. He got off the wagon to attend to his injury, and was immediately set upon by three unknown ruffians who hammered him within an inch of his life. No arrests.

The Democratic powwow of Saturday evening came near being as prolific in loss of life as its great Republican predecessor, during which the boy Bothmann was so foully murdered. As the procession was crossing the corner of Peck Court and Michigan avenue, John McDonald, 15 years of age, residing at No. 110 Bremer street, was set upon by four or five young ruffians of his own age. Without provocation they pounded and kicked the boy in the face, back, and abdomen, only abandoning him after rendering him perfectly senseless. The poor boy was removed to his home, where he still remains in the most severe pain. Dr. Schaffer, who is in attendance, hopes for recovery, and states that it was a wonderfully close call for the life.

A CARD FROM MR. BASH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—When I first read the statement made by W. A. Ray before the Executive Committee of the Municipal Reform Club, I flattered myself that my reputation as an honorable man was sufficiently established to permit me to treat the charges with contempt; but it seems my silence was misunderstood and presumed upon till I now feel it a duty which I owe to myself and to the voters of the Second Senatorial District to make a plain statement of facts.

The firm of E. V. Robbins & Co., of which Ray was then a member, in 1868 did not advance me any money as charged, but did advance to a shipper in the country, who had formerly consigned shipments to me, I becoming responsible for the money so advanced. On account of the failure for a large amount of a firm with which I was connected at Toledo, I became involved, and frankly told Mr. E. V. Robbins, and proposed to him that I would go to Indiana, where I had formerly lived, and get their claim secured. Robbins at once consented to the proposition, and expressed himself as very grateful therefor. When at the depot, Ray appeared with an officer and a capias, based upon the ground of my being about to leave the State, Ray claiming he knew nothing about any arrangement I had made with Robbins.

Of course the capias was quashed by Judge Gary as soon as it was brought before him. And that is all there was about it. It is *utterly false* that there was any fraud in the entire transaction. It is *utterly false* that I left the city for a day, or even an hour. It is false that there was ever a judgment obtained against me. In fact, the greater part of the statement is untrue and unfair, except that there was an account for which I was held.

Soon after the failure of E. V. Robbins & Co. for a large amount (I think in 1870), I paid this claim in full by a real estate transaction made for E. V. Robbins, my commissions for which he agreed should stand as a complete settlement of all difference between us. About two years afterwards Mr. Ray met me on the street, and stated that Mr. Robbins had no right to make any such settlement, and that the claim belonged to him.

This is all there is to this matter, which has so troubled the Municipal Reform Club. Yours very respectfully,

DANIEL N. BASH.

LABOR LIGHT—RESULTS PERFECT.

The new Willcox & Gibbs "Automatic" sewing-machine is a wonderful and entirely novel adaptation of automatic principles to machine sewing, insuring perfect work with the lightest labor. On view at 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.
By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

THE REVIVAL.

Four Highly Interesting and Promising Meetings Yesterday.

Mr. Moody Finishes His Attractive Picture of the Life of Daniel.

Farwell Hall Crowded at the Special Service for Our German Citizens.

Seek the Lord, Seek Him Now, and Receive Eternal Life.

MORNING SERVICE.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE REVIVAL

work opened with still greater proofs of the Divine presence. All the regular meetings yesterday were full of enthusiasm, the number of inquiries larger than ever, and some of the extra union meetings in several of the churches were little revivals by themselves.

At the morning service Mr. Moody delivered the second part of his delightful lecture on Daniel, the whole of which was printed in last Monday's TRIBUNE. This discourse is in Mr. Moody's best style, and so attractive that THE TRIBUNE deemed it better to publish entire than split in halves.

At 9:30 a. m. Messrs. Parkhurst and Spencer, the new pastor and assistant-pastor of the Clark Street Methodist Church, held the first of their joint meetings. These brethren have been rendering good service separately, and now that they have united after the Moody and Sankey, Whittle and Bliss, Needham and Stebbins fashion, their force and value will be greatly increased.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.

SEEK THE LORD.

The afternoon service at the Tabernacle began with a solo by Mr. Sankey, "Are your windows open towards Jerusalem?" The Rev. E. P. Goodwin read a passage of Scripture and delivered a prayer. Mr. Sankey then sang that favorite old song, "The Ninety and Nine," with powerful effect. The vast audience strained to catch every accent as it fell from the singer's lips.

Mr. Moody said that he was going to speak from the text:

Seek ye the Lord while He may be found, call ye upon Him while He is near.—*Isaiah, lv.*, 6.

You that have been attending the Tabernacle meetings, said Mr. Moody, will remember that I have preached about the Son of Man "seeking" to save souls, and how He was always striving to set somebody free from the chains of sin. But to-day I want to show the other side. You know everything has two sides. The other side to this question is that men must seek Christ in order to be saved. It isn't only necessary for Christ to seek to save you, but you must also do something in the matter.

A man came to me the other day, and said: "I wish you would tell me what to do, Mr. Moody. I have been trying a long time—many months—to be converted."

I said to him: "You are mistaken."

"What do you mean?" said he.

"Why," said I, "you haven't been seeking Him. Don't you know that Christ is always seeking you, and, if you had been really seeking Him, you ought to have met long ago?"

The trouble with that man was that he had been seeking in his heart for his own happiness, or comfort, or convenience, and not for the Lord Jesus Christ. What we've got to have is the Lord within us, and we've got to seek for Him with all our might. And here comes in the question: How am I to seek the Lord?

It is plain enough. Just as you would seek anything else that you want. You never get anything in life without seeking for it. If you want a situation, don't you have to inquire for one and make an effort to get it? Supposing a man wants to get a certain kind of a situation; he wants it very much, and to-morrow morning he sees such a situation advertised in the newspaper,—a place in some office down-town, for instance. That man doesn't wait around for the office to come to him. He gets up in the morning and goes down-town early, without waiting for breakfast, and asks for it. Now, if a man was so anxious to seek righteousness as to go without his breakfast to get it, why, folks would say he was insane. Wouldn't they?

In California a few years ago, men went out there and dug for gold. They were so eager for it that they didn't care for any kind of privation. They went through all kinds of hardship and dug and toiled night and day to get rich. It's the same here in Chicago to-day. Men toil and sweat and work late into the night,—for what? For wealth. And so I say, if they would seek the Lord with the same earnestness they would find Him.

The politicians think we are mad to make such a fuss about religion and being converted, and they sneer at our anxiety. But the politicians are the same in their way, ain't they? When you go to the polls next Tuesday they will gather around you and button-hole you and beg you to vote for their man. They don't care who you are; they don't even know you; all they want is to get your vote. If men would only seek the Lord with the same fervor and zeal, how easy it would be to find Him! Here's life, if men will only seek for it—eternal life.

I saw a man once who said he had no particular objection to being saved,—he'd just as lief be saved as not. He said he wondered when it was going to happen.

I said: "I'll tell you when you are going to be saved."

"How do you know?" said he, very much startled.

"You'll be saved when you search for God with all your heart." Half-heartedness is of no avail. What God wants is earnestness. If a man comes into eternal salvation, he has got to struggle and work for it.

A man said to me last week: "I'd like to go into your inquiry meetings, but I wouldn't want to have people see me go in." That man wasn't in earnest. You must press into the Kingdom of God with all your hearts.

Supposing that I should tell you that in coming down from Farwell Hall this afternoon I had lost a very valuable gift, and, as I was a very wealthy man and prized the gift very highly, I say to you: "I'll give $10,000 to any man who'll find it and bring it back to me." Wouldn't you all be thinking about that gift and the reward? Why, you wouldn't hear the sermon at all, and you'd be troubling the ushers all through the service to get out and hunt for the lost treasure. That $10,000 reward would make a poor man independent, and get him on the road to riches. But here's a gift worth more than $10,000. It's the gift of immortality, and it can be had only for the seeking. Just give your heart to the Savior. Seek Him with all your heart.

I heard once about a vessel that went down at sea, and there was only a small life-boat to save the passengers. Many people were drowned. As this life-boat, filled with people, was going away from the wreck, one man who was in the water swam after it, and caught hold of it to lift himself in. But the boat was full, and to take on any more would endanger the lives of all on board; so some one drew a sword and cut off the man's hand so as to make him lose his hold. But he swam up to the boat again and clutched at it with his other hand. The sword was again drawn, and that hand was cut off. Still, with the awful perseverance of despair, he managed again to reach the boat, and caught hold of it with his feet. Then the passengers were touched, and they helped him on board, although their own lives were in danger. Now, that man, I tell you, was anxious to save his life. And it is the same with you all; if you are as earnest in your efforts you will be saved. Do you think the Lord can be found here in the Tabernacle this afternoon? Do you think He can, brethren? You say, "Yes," and I say, "I know He can." If this is true, and I have no reason to doubt His word, every man can find the Lord to-day, if he will only seek Him. Isn't it madness for you, my friends, to get up and go out of the Tabernacle when you have the chance right now of finding Him?

A man came to me the other night, and said:

"Mr. Moody, I have only one objection to your preaching."

"What is it?" said I.

"Oh," he said, "I don't like to hear you say that all the people in this Tabernacle can be saved at one time."

But the Lord makes no distinctions. He comes to all the same, and, if to one, why not to all? Do you want stronger proof of this than we had in the inquiry-room last week? Why, there were hundreds of men and women, old and young, and all seeking salvation together.

I know two young ladies who went home one night last week and woke up their mother out of a sound sleep and said, "Mother, we've found Christ." I tell you the Lord was coming very near that mother.

There isn't one word of the Scriptures forbidding you to come to-day to the Lord. You may come to-day, or to-morrow, or a week hence, but to-day is the best time. The Bible says, "Now is the accepted time."

I don't know how many men in Chicago have said, "I hate revivals." Now, a word of advice to those people. If you object to revivals, and think you can be converted better somewhere else, I should say you had better get on a train and go to some little town outside, where there are never any revivals, or hunt up some dead and decayed old church, and go there and get converted. How many men went into their churches a few years ago and preached against revivals, and yet they spread all over the land, and half a million people experienced religion in the meetings. It was truly a call of God; and, a little later, the nation was baptized in blood, and half a million men perished in the conflict. Let us thank God that He is pouring out His spirit to-day, and business men and lawyers are asking what they shall do to be saved. Now is the time. Don't put it off. Why, it's no time to seek the Lord when you are sick, and when your body is racked and tortured with disease. The fever may get into your brain and make you unconscious. How many have been snatched into eternity unprepared! Oh, my friends, seek the Lord when He may be found.

When we were in the north of England, one night we found a young man leaning up against the outside of the church after the services were over. We asked him if he wasn't going home.

"No," said he, "not till I've found Christ."

People gathered around him, and the Elders of the church talked with him, and finally he became assured of his salvation. The next day that young man was killed by an accident in the coal mine where he was working, and before he died he whispered:

"It's a good thing I settled it last night."

In Newcastle-on-the-Tyne I noticed a young lady who seemed to be rejecting all that I said in my sermons. I asked the people to remain to the inquiry meeting, and she stayed, to my surprise. I spoke to her, and she replied scornfully, telling me not to talk to her. Well, all that week she attended the meetings regularly, and finally I spoke to her again, and she said:

"Mr. Moody, advise me! I have been very much troubled all this week, and while you were preaching to-day I closed my eyes and said to myself, 'Lord Jesus, help me now!'"

She needed very little advice after reaching that point, I tell you, and soon she became a devoted Christian and one of the best workers in the cause in that city. Soon after I came back from England I received a letter from her husband announcing her death, and saying how she had died trusting in the Lord. Two short years in the vineyard, and then she was called away. My friends, won't you be saved? Won't you listen to the Word, young man, and be saved? This very night make up your mind, and seek the Lord with all your might. You haven't got to go to the East or West to find Him. He is here. He is knocking at the gate of your hearts, pleading for admittance, and, Oh! let Him in and be redeemed!

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

Another crowd and overflow at the Tabernacle and Farwell Hall, the former in charge of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and the latter of the Revs. Chamberlain, Parkhurst, Spencer, and Atkinson.

It is not only at the regular inquiry rooms that the work of seeking the Lord goes on. There were forty inquirers at Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon, and nearly 100 at the two union Sunday-school meetings, one in the Wabash Avenue and the other in the Michigan Avenue Methodist Church. Mr. Jacobs, a Sunday-school worker *par excellence* in the Chicago schools, reports a great religious awakening among the children. This is the reverse of the usual order of revivals. The drunkards and other rough and hardened men have been entering the kingdom of Heaven, while the children who properly belong to it, and are almost always the first to respond to Gospel invitations, have not been heard from until now.

EVENING SERVICE.

More than half an hour before the time for service the flags were hung out at the Tabernacle, inscribed, "This building full. Overflow-meeting at Farwell Hall."

Among the distinguished visitors were Profs. Fisk and Hyde, of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Goodspeed. Solo by Mr. Sankey, entitled "Almost Persuaded." Scripture lesson from Matthew vi., commencing with the nineteenth verse, beginning, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth." Another solo by Mr. Sankey, "Behold, the bridegroom cometh," and a congregational hymn, "I am coming, Lord, to Thee."

Messrs. Moody and Sankey are delicate about asking people to bring their hymn-books when they come to the Tabernacle, but if they would only do so there would be no occasion for such complaints from Brother Moody about the faintness of the singing. To the Apostle's question, "How shall they hear without a preacher?" might be added, "How shall they sing without a book?"

THE SERMON

was double—a part of it from John, i., 38: "What seek ye?" being the words of Christ to two of His disciples; and the rest from Matthew, vii., 33: "But seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

After the introduction, in which he named some reasons why people might have come to the Tabernacle on that occasion, such as curiosity; by request of some absent friend; to hear the singing; to show their new clothes; and some reference to the reasons why some people come to the church, as some people followed Christ for the sake of the loaves and fishes, Mr. Moody reached the main portion of his discourse with the last of the two texts mentioned above.

Some people think there are only ten commandments, but if you will just turn to the Gospels you will find a good many more. This text is one of them. This is just as truly a commandment, "Seek first the Kingdom of God and his Righteousness," as "Thou shalt not steal."

"First," says the text, but a great many people think it is time enough to seek the Kingdom of God after they have attended to everything else. What God puts first, you put last, and what He puts last, you put first.

But some one will say: "Ah, Mr. Moody, that is well enough for talk, but you just get where I am, out of work,—no money—no friends—a stranger in the city,—and you would tell a different story." My friends, I know just what that means. I have walked the streets of Boston out of work, out of money, and not knowing what I was going to do for a living. The whole of my early life was one long struggle with poverty, but I have no doubt it was God's way of bringing me to Himself. And since I began to seek first the Kingdom of God, I have never wanted for anything: God has added all other things unto me.

But it will not do to seek Christ because of what you hope to make by it. I used to make a mistake on that point. When I was at work in the City Relief Society, before the fire, I used to go to a poor sinner with the Bible in one hand and a loaf of bread in the other. Dr. Chalmers used to forbid his missionaries giving away money or supplies. He said those things ought to come by other hands, and I thought he was all wrong. My idea was that I could open a poor man's heart by giving him a load of wood or a ton of coal when the winter was coming on, but I soon found out that he was not any more interested in the Gospel on that account. Instead of thinking how he could come to Christ, he was thinking how long it might be before he got another load of wood. If I had the Bible in one hand and a loaf in the other, they always looked first at the loaf; and that was just contrary to the order laid down in the Gospel.

If you obey this text, you will seek the Kingdom of God right now—before you do anything else—before you go home, before I stop preaching, and I invite you to the inquiry-room. "First" means this instant.

It is said that Dr. Chalmer once went to spend a few days with a Christian family, and when he arrived the mother said to him, "Doctor, there is my daughter; she is away from God, and we can't get her to seek Him with all we can do." The good man promised to speak to her. So after a while he met her alone, and said to her, "They bother you a good deal talking religion to you, don't they?"

"Yes, indeed, answered the Scotch lassie."

"Well," said the Doctor, "suppose I tell your mother that you are tired of this thing, and that no one is to say anything more to you about religion for a year."

The girl thought for a moment and then replied, "Perhaps it wouldn't be safe to put it off a whole year."

"Perhaps it wouldn't," he replied. "Shall we then say six months?"

"I might die in six months," answered the girl.

"Quite so; maybe we had better say three months?"

"But there is no telling what might happen in three months," said the lassie, now fully awakened to a sense of her danger out of Christ.

"You are right," said the Doctor. "Perhaps it is not safe to put it off at all." And down upon their knees they went, and the young lady soon gave her heart to Christ.

If I could ask Jesus Himself in Heaven to-night to tell us what is the first thing for a sinner to do, we should hear the voice of the Son of God rolling down through the sky, "Seek first the kingdom of God." If the saints in heaven were to give us their opinion on this matter, they all with one accord would call down to us from the heights of glory, "Seek first the Kingdom of God." I will go farther. If the lost souls in hell could speak to us in answer to this question they would say, "By all the sorrows of the damned, make haste! Seek *first* the kingdom of God, lest thou come into this place of torment."

Mr. Moody closed with a sad recital of the case of an old Northfield neighbor, who had rejected the teachings of his godly mother and of other Christian people, as well as resisted the Spirit of God, who was continually pressing this text upon his mind. He resolved not to seek God till he had made a competency for himself in this world. At last he became insane, yet, through the bars of his iron cage at the asylum, he would shake his finger at those who came to see him, and cry out with a voice of earnest entreaty,

"Oh seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness." "His grave," said Mr. Moody, "is close to that of my brother, whom we laid to rest the other day, and while we were standing there I could almost hear the voice of the autumn winds sighing over that lonely grave, 'Seek *first* the Kingdom of God.'"

THE AFTER MEETING

in the main hall was led by the Rev. F. W. Fisk, D. D., who said, among other things: "My friends, this is not the work of man, or of any number of men: it is the work of God."

The inquiry rooms were actually choked with people, and the various meetings were so large as to interrupt one another a good deal.

The overflow meeting at Farwell Hall was led by Mr. B. F. Jacobs, assisted by Mr. Sankey. It was also followed by an inquiry meeting, at which about thirty persons were seeking the way of life.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Noon meeting at Farwell Hall.

Concerts and inquiry meeting at Farwell Hall to-night, conducted by Mr. Moody.

Mr. Sankey will sing at the Tabernacle, and a sermon will be preached by the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church.

Afternoon Bible readings will be announced at an early day.

"THE BLOOD."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—In reference to "X's" letter in to-day's paper criticising my recent lecture on the revivalist teaching of "The Blood," I have to say, as I have said before in your columns, that I have never yet written and never yet replied to an anonymous letter, and don't mean to begin. If "X" will publish his name, I shall willingly reply in your next Sunday's paper.

BROOKE HERFORD.

FARWELL HALL.

THE SPECIAL GERMAN SERVICE.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock Moody and Sankey held a German service in Farwell Hall. The attendance was very large, the hall being packed, and the proceedings interesting.

A number of hymns had been translated for the occasion, including "Hold the Fort," "Deliver Us, Lord," "Work When the Night Is Coming," "The Ninety and Nine," "Lord, I come to Thee," "Just as I am," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Jesus of Nazareth."

A number of these hymns were sung before the services were opened. The platform was occupied by a volunteer choir and a large representation of the German and English clergy. After prayer, "Hallelujah, 'tis done," was sung by the entire congregation, standing.

Mr. Sankey then sang "The Ninety-and-Nine" in his own peculiar style, in English. Before he sang he made a brief prayer, calling upon the Almighty to draw home every poor, wandering sheep that may have strayed from the fold.

Mr. Moody followed in an impressive prayer, asking for Christ's blessing upon the assemblage. He asked that those present not converted might be brought to the blood of Christ. He prayed especially for the Germans of Chicago, that they might become rich and blessed.

The Congregation then sang "Lord, I Come to Thee."

Mr. Moody then read a portion of the fifty-fifth chapter of the Prophecy of Isaiah.

Mr. Sankey followed with the hymn, "Watching and Waiting," in English.

Mr. Moody then spoke on the fifth verse of the chapter he had just read—"Seek ye the Lord." God had sought out Adam after he had fallen till He had found him. He wanted men to seek after the Lord, and they would find Him. Men could only be saved when they searched for God with all their hearts. He was always near, and could be found for the seeking. Seeking the Lord was a very easy matter. Men seeking for gold were terribly in earnest. But if men would toil as hard to find the Lord they would soon find Him. Men fought hard for honor. Yet these men asked other men to vote for their friends, but they would call a man a fanatic who asked them to come to God. He wanted men to seek God as they would wealth and honor, and with the same earnestness. God was there to save. He came down from Heaven to save sinners. That was His profession. When should they seek the Lord? All the Scriptures told them to seek him then, while He was near. The greatest revivals had been under Germans. Martin Luther conducted the greatest revival. They wanted to see men lifted up to God. This was a good time to seek the Lord. Some people were afraid of a revival. In 1857 there was a very tidal wave of revival. After mercy came judgment. Then came the baptism of blood. There seemed to be a downpouring of God. He wanted the young men brought back from the drunkard's road to ruin. He wanted these men saved. He wanted Christians to call upon the Lord. Call upon Him to-day. God says, "Call unto me and I *will* answer," said Mr. Moody, and he implored his audience to seek God. God was ready to give eternal life. "Seek the Lord while He may be found." A river of salvation was flowing at the feet of every man, and ready to give him eternal life. He implored men to drink of this fount and live forever. They had to take God's salvation as a gift from Him. He wanted to know who would go for Him. He was there then at the very door of their hearts. He wanted to throw back the bolts of their hearts and admit the Lord. He wanted them to seek the Lord with all their hearts. God was already reconciled. They preached a Gospel of reconciliation. In Christ He reconciled the world unto Himself. A mother's love was next to the Divine love. A mother will never forsake her child, no matter how bad her boy may be. Love was stronger than death. Mr. Moody told a touching story of an only son,—a self-willed boy,—and showed how endearing and firm a mother's love was. God was love. He sent His own Son to save them. He closed with a pathetic appeal for sinners to come to Christ. He called for those who wanted to be prayed for to rise. Nine persons arose and asked to be prayed for.

"Jesus of Nazareth" was then sung as a close to the services.

It was announced that a similar meeting would be held at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon.

LABAN S. BEECHER, OF OSHKOSH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Laban S. Beecher, who recently died at Oshkosh, Wis., in consequence of a runaway accident, was one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most respected citizens of Boston. He was the father-in-law of Gov. Gaston, and was connected by blood and marriage with several of the most prominent families of New England. Mr. Beecher, like most of the Boston millionaires, commenced life in a very humble station, and accumulated his great wealth by a persevering industry which was attended by great good fortune. He leaves a very large estate, which, in the absence of a will, will go to very few heirs. Gov. and Mrs. Gaston, who already have an immense fortune in their own right, will undoubtedly become extremely wealthy upon the distribution of the estate. Mr. Beecher was an extensive operator in Western pine lands, and also had a large interest in the Chicago Land Company. Two or three years ago, charges which he made against prominent politicians in Wisconsin led to an investigation which showed that the politicians were not as guilty as Mr. Beecher had represented, and that the old gentleman had permitted his enthusiastic devotion to the Indians, among whom he lived for many months in the year, to lead him to do an injustice to the white men. One of the acts of Mr. Beecher's early life was to carve and place a figurehead of Gen. Jackson on the frigate Constitution. This was accomplished in spite of the most determined opposition. Some resolute political opponent had the audacity afterwards, one stormy night, to board the frigate and to saw off the figure-head. This figure-head was found many years later in Washington in an old bag, where it had been concealed.

WINANS' NOVEL ORGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—Mr. Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, who accumulated an immense fortune in constructing railroads for the Russian Government, is building a novel open-air organ at his country seat near Baltimore. Mr. Winans himself is an enthusiastic lover of the musical art. The instrument is a large church-organ, which is to be located in an octagon-shaped building, a short distance from Mr. Winans' residence. The organ-building and the residence are connected with a Morse telegraph. The organ-building has three large windows with moveable blinds, which can be adjusted by the performer so as to increase and diminish the power of the tones. The pipes are made to speak by the aid of steam-power at a pressure three times the ordinary force of the wind. Pneumatic levers and electric connections are used to make the touch light. This is one of the last of Mr. Winans' numerous eccentricities.

DEATHS.

MOWRY—Of consumption, Henry C. Mowry, aged 34 years.

Funeral from residence of C. D. Austin, 1022 Wabash-av., Nov. 7, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.

DRISSCOLL—Drowned, Sunday, Oct. 5, P. F. Drisscoll, aged 4 years and 4 months, beloved son of T. H. and M. S. Drisscoll.

Funeral from his father's residence, corner Twenty-second-st. and Ashland-av., Tuesday, Nov. 7, to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

BUFFUM—Nov. 5, of scarlet fever, Cassie E., youngest daughter of M. E. and S. S. Buffum, aged 7 years 5 months and 14 days.

Funeral from the residence, 779 South Halsted-st., Monday, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends are invited.

☞ Sterling, Ill., and Beloit, Wis., papers please copy.

FYFE—Nov. 5, at 9 a. m., Miss Mary Ann Fyfe, aged 40 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, John P. Fyfe, 13 Silver-st., Nov. 6, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. All friends of the family are invited.

COLLINS—Richard J. Collins, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock a. m.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, corner of Morgan and Fourteenth streets, at 10 o'clock this morning and will proceed by carriages to the depot, and thence by cars to Calvary.

☞ Detroit, Mich., and Limerick, Ireland, papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

THE LAST WORDS—"RALLY ONCE AGAIN"!

The Hon. John A. Logan will address the people at Aurora Turner Hall, Milwaukee avenue.

Third Ward—At 960 Wabash avenue. John W. E. Thomas and others will speak.

Fourth Ward—At corner of Twenty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue. Speakers, the Hon. Charles H. Reed, John H. Clough, Prof. Wheeler, J. W. Tappen, and others.

Seventh Ward—At 610 South Canal street. Good speakers will be on hand to address the people.

Grand Mass Meeting at North-Side Turner Hall. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs will speak.

At Cicero—Central Park Excelsior Hall. The Hon. A. L. Morrison and others will speak.

Lemont—At Dorsee Hall. Speakers, J. H. Roberts, R. S. Tuthill, J. H. Kedzie, and others.

New Trier—At Gross Point. Dr. Koch and others will speak.

At Leyden—River Park, Aux Plaine House. Speakers, C. W. Woodman and others.

Thirteenth Ward—Schraeder's Hall, No. 501 West Chicago avenue. Speakers, Colonel George R. Davis, Dr. A. Fisher, P. Kiolbassa, and others.

Fourteenth Ward—At No. 421 Elston avenue. Speakers, the Hon. William J. Hynes, J. H. Clough, and Col. Geo. R. Davis.

Twelfth Ward—No. 1070 West Madison street. Speakers, Col. George R. Davis, Luther Laflin Mills, and J. W. Brockway.

Washington Heights—Prof. Wheeler and others will speak.

At Norwood Park—Good speakers will attend.

At Hanover—Bartlet Station. Speakers, D. L. Carmichael, and Louis Nelke.

Downer's Grove, DuPage County—Good speakers will be in attendance.

YOUNG MEN'S WEST SIDE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

There will be another meeting of the Executive Committee at the office of the President (Rooms 47 and 49 Metropolitan Block) at 4 p. m. to-day, to perfect plans of work in different wards on election day.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The regular meeting of the Second Ward Republican Club will be held this evening in the Bennett Medical College, 513 State street, at 7½ o'clock. Every Republican of the ward is requested to be present.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Mass meeting this evening. Gen. Martin Beem, Caspar Butz, and others will speak.

SECOND DISTRICT.

A mass-meeting of the Second Senatorial District will be held at 269 and 271 Thirty-first street, at 8 o'clock this evening. This is the last meeting of the campaign. Let every Republican attend.

SECOND WARD.

Last grand rally of Republicans in the Second Ward at Bethel Church, on Third avenue, South of Taylor street, this evening. The Hon. William Aldrich, John H. Clough, J. W. Brockway, Mr. Bash, William Baker, and others will address the meeting.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The last Grand Mass Meeting of the Republicans of this Ward will be held at Headquarters, 89 Thirty-first-st., on this evening. Good speakers and music.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Mortimer Hall, Ada street, this evening. Turn out for important business and necessary work on election day.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The officers and members of the Executive and Finance Committee, the challengers and notaries, selected for service in the ward, and all Republican voters, are requested to meet this evening at Martine's Hall, Ada street, for important and necessary business.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

Peremptory Sale.

STOCK LADIES' FINE FURS,

FINE MINK SETS,
RICH SEAL-SKIN SETS,
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
MARTEN, ALASKA SABLE,

Lynx, and other Fashionable Goods, being a portion of the Stock of a New York Retail House in liquidation, to be sold absolutely without reserve, MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 6, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., near corner Madison-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 8, at 9:30 o'clock,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will offer at their salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.,
WHITE GRANITE, YELLOW, and C. C. WARE,
Glassware, Lamps, Chimneys, Table Cutlery, Carpets, Oil Cloths.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT LINE
OF FALL AND WINTER
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue, on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 9:30 a. m. FULL LINES of Seasonable Goods, including our own SUCKER BOOTS, will be sold.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AUCTION
By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE
THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 9:30 a. m.
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, CUTLERY,
BOOKS, CARPETS.

☞ POSTPONEMENT. ☜

Tuesday, Nov. 7, our Regular Sale day, being Presidential Election day, we cheerfully conform to the popular desire of our patrons in making this Special Offering instead.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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